Garden
Register Book,

commencing
in the Spring of
1817.

cording to the provisions of the law, the new Army must necessarily be composed, in far the greater part, of BUONAPARTE's soldiers and officers, who will take rank, by seniority, before most of the Royalist officers now on the list. In the discussion on this law, the Minister of War—one of BUONAPARTE's Marshals—took occasion to deliver a most unqualified eulogy on the army of BUONAPARTE: and when he asserted that Europe had never ceased to admire those men, he was interrupted with shouts of applause!

This sally was nothing more than a taunt and a defiance to the Royalists—Europe, it seems, according to the opinion of M. ST. CYR, does not admire their loyalty—They could gain no glory in fighting for their KING in the immortal fields of La Vendée, or in enduring every hardship and displaying every heroism, under the banner of CONDE: But M. ST. CYR is of opinion that the wretches who smothered in blood the liberty of the Swiss and

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APPLE TREES.

A new disease has, within these two or three last years, made its appearance upon the apple-trees in this town and neighbourhood, and which is apparently making its progress quite across the country. It covers the under parts of the boughs and the stem with a downy white substance, which hangs like hoar-frost, and renders the tree unproductive, or destroys it. We mean to enter more largely into a description of it, in a week or two, and also to furnish our readers with an effectual remedy. It seems to confine its ravages solely to the apple-tree, and if ever it makes its appearance in a garden not one tree can escape. Perhaps we may be led to these remarks from the great scarcity of our own apples these late years, and which has induced such large importations of them from the Continents of Europe and America.

It should appear that in Germany there are *Pomaceous*

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It should appear that in Germany there are *Pomological* Societies, whose sole object, if we may judge from the name, is to improve the growth of apples. They also publish their transactions, and we observe that one of their essays is translated, and inserted in the transactions of the London Horticultural Socsety, from which we make the following extract; it is written by their Secretary, the Rev. G. C. L. Hempel, and this Society is established at Altenberg, in Saxony:—Mr. Hempel entitles his short essay *An easy, simple, and infallible method to force every fruit-tree into blossom, and bearing of fruit.*" Mr. H. had, in his early years, seen his father, who was fond of, and well skilled in pomology, cutting slips of bark away from the branches, then in blossom, in order to make the fruit larger. The father got the hint from a French Journal, and the son copied his example, and did the same himself, and always had larger pears and plums as the result. But he observed another curious fact, that those branches that he had thus *ringed*, always bore a large quantity of fruit the succeeding year, while other branches of the same tree remained nearly unproductive. The operation is simple—with a sharp knife cut through the bark all round, or rather barks, for the cut must go through both the *inner* and *outer* rinds, quite down to the wood:—about one quarter of an inch from this circular incision make another exactly similar, there will then appear a slip of bark, a quarter of an inch broad, between the two cuts:—take away this small slip of bark completely all round, down to the clean white naked wood. This is the whole operation,—but it must be made only when the buds of the blossoms are bursting, and nature in her full vigour. The same year a fresh bark will grow, and that without any detriment to the tree. The ring should be made, in large branches, near to the stem—in smaller ones, near to the stem from which they grow.

The *Use.* Young trees may be made to shew their fruit at an early period, and removed if not approved. Good fruit may be insured from such sorts as are preferred, and the whole increased both in quality and quantity.

The *Theory* given is, that the motion of the sap is retarded. When the sap moves slowly, as in old trees, fruit-buds are produced—when it moves rapidly wood-buds are formed. It has, says the Rev. Gentleman, been repeatedly practised, and had never failed.—(*Leeds Paper.*)

English Revolution
from the Revolution
from our view French whole not
upon the are, but
Jacobins
than
Two Established
Hundred
raised,
Two
Paper
the
Louis
time
these
the spirit
think
we
Continent
Committee
to
Committee
that only
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France:
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ADDRESSED TO MRS. D'ARBLAY,

On reading her " WANDERER."

Would'st thou the Wanderer's fortune trace,
An orphan vers'd in sorrow's lore,
A stranger, with no kindred race,
Neglected, desolate, and poor?
Though guiltless, doom'd like guilt to bear
The taunts of scorn—the shame of fear;
A woman, only to be blest
In home's dear sheltering ark of rest,
From that best sacred refuge driven,
And wreck'd of ev'ry hope but heaven:
But thou to life so fondly tied;
From thee has time no treasures won?
Around thee watch, with mutual pride,
The sire, the husband, and the son.
The strain that touch'd thy youthful ear,
As breath'd from some unearthly sphere,
A father's praise—that sweetest strain,
O listen still, and steal again,
Whilst rapture trembles through thy frame,
Responsive to the mother's name,
And Love and Nature's holy flame
A heav'nly lambent light shall shed,
To guide thy steps, and bless thy favour'd head.
Yet still the Wand'rer's fortune trace,
For thou a kindred fate hast known,
Destin'd through fiction's chartless space
To wind thy vent'rous course alone.
Full early were thy toils begun,
Despotic genius urg'd thee on,
(Though loth to tempt such unknown ways,
Abash'd at fame—appalled by praise),
And still compels thee to explore
The smiling undiscovered shore,
Where none had ever reached before.
Where none, alas! may reach again,
To seek thy happy track were vain,
And thou, or be it bliss or bane,
A lonely wanderer must still remain.

April 6.

, and out-buildings, conservatory, shrubbery walks, and fe
walks. The purchaser may be accommodated with early po
... may be viewed 15 days prior to the sale, with ticket
h, with particulars, may then be had of Hoggart and Phillip
Old Broad-street. Royal Exchange: particulars also at the Mar

---

el-end, Walthamstow.—Delightful Cottage Retreat, wi
nd.—By HOGGART and PHILLIPS, at the Mart, o
day, April 15, at twelve o'clock,
Comfortable FAMILY COTTAGE, in complet
and substantial repair, in a cheerful rural situation, withi
les and an half from London, at Chapel-end, Walthamstow
ottage contains seven bed-rooms, dining and drawing-room
fast-parlour, and suitable offices, coach house, stabling fo
horses, productive kitchen-gardens, orchard, and paddock, th
containing together about five acres: the residence and pro
of a Gentleman. The premises are held for about 13 years
et to a low rent of 60l. per annum. To be viewed with tickets
with particulars, may be had 15 days previous to the sale, o
art and Phillips, 62, Broad-street; particulars also at the Mar

---

.—Excellent Family Residence, Pleasure Grounds, and rich
adow Land, with immediate Possession.—By HOGGART
PHILLIPS, at the Auction Mart, on Friday, April 15, at 12
Spacious substantial FAMILY-HOUSE, delight-
fully placed upon an eminence, commanding extensive pro-
s, adjoining to Lord Rancliffe's Park, at Eltham, in the county
ent, the residence of P. WERNER, Esq. The house contains
rooms, exclusive of 3 servants' apartments, drawing-room,
18, dining and breakfast parlours, library, attached and de-
d offices of every description, in excellent repair, and well
ed with good water: the gardens are highly productive and
sive, well stocked with the choicest trees, green-house and
ry now arriving to perfection, shrubbery-walks and planta-
f forest-trees, skirting a rich paddock, overlooking the adjoin-
ark, Shooter's-hill Castle, &c. with three rich meadows in
of the residence; the whole containing together about 15
forming a most desirable property for the occupation of a
respectable family. To be viewed with tickets, which, with
ulars, may be had, 10 days prior to the sale, of Hoggart and
s, Old Broad-street: particulars, also, at the Castle, Eltham;
the Mart.

---

ent Town Residence, Bedford-place, Russell-square, with early
ssion.—By HOGGART and PHILLIPS, at the Auction
t, on Friday, April 15, at 12,
E LEASE of a convenient FAMILY HOUSE,
very desirably situate No. 6, on the East-side of Bedford-
ontaining 7 bed-chambers and 2 dressing-rooms, a suite of
egant drawing-rooms, communicating by folding-doors din
breakfast-rooms of good proportions and suitable domestic
with a garden, coach-house, stabling, wash-house, laundry,
n servants' apartments; held for an unexpired term of 15
t a moderate rent. To be viewed; and particulars had on the
s; at the Mart; and of Hoggart and Phillips, 62, Old Broad-

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In the King's Bench

Between Isaac Roberts Plt
and
Robert Morris Defh

Sir

Take Notice That Robert Morris of Mitre Court Saint Pauls Church Yard London Watchmaker, and John Woolfe of Greenhill's Rents in the parish of Saint Sepulchre without in the County of Middlesex Jeweller the Bail already put in for the above named Defendant upon the Writ of Habeas Corpus allowed in this Cause will upon the first day of the next Hilary Term or as soon after as Council can be heard justify themselves in open Court as good Bail in this Cause for the said Defendant Dated the 18th day of January 1779.

Yours &c.
J Sudlow
Defts Attey.

To
Wm. Hunter Attorney
for the above named
Plaintiff in this Cause

Ex?

18th January Served this Not. by delivering a Copy to Wm Hunter Clk. at his Chambers Inst.

Roberts agt. Home

I consent to the Defend.t having a weeks time to perfect Bail on his receiving a Docton in the mean time & pleading issuably J. Cuttey 22d. January 79. 2s 6d

---

In the Kings Bench

Between Richard Howell Pltf

and

John Cross Deft.

Gent

Take Notice That the above named Defendant John Cross did on Friday last the 22d. day of this Instant January surrender himself to the Custody of the Marshall &c in discharge of his Bail in this Cause, and was thereupon committed by the Right Honourable Wm Earl of Mansfield Dated the 25th day of January 1779 Yours &c.

J. Sudlow
Deft. Atty.

To Mess.rs Phillips & Parnell
Attorneys for the above named Plaintiff

In the Kings Bench

Between Sylvanus Greville & William Collinson ——— Pltfs

and

Robert Haugh ——— Deft.

Gent.

Take Notice That special Bail was on Saturday Evening last the twenty third day of this Instant January put in for the above named Defendant in this Cause before the Hon.ble Mr. Justice Buller at his Chambers in Serjeants Inn Chancery Lane London, and the Names and Descriptions of the said Bail are George Field of Greenwich in the County of Kent Cooper, and Richard Morris of the same place Fisherman being the same persons who became Bail to the Sheriff of the County of Kent for the said Defendant in this Cause; and also take Notice That the said Defendant did at the same time Surrender himself to the Custody of the Marshall &c in discharge of his Bail in this Cause, and was thereupon committed by the Honble Mr. Justice Buller Dated the 25th day of January 1779.

Yours &c

J. Sudlow
Atty for the Defd

To Messrs. Hull & Hull
Attys or Agents for the above named Plt

25th Jan.y 1779 personally served this Not.on Mr Hull
Hs

In the Kings Bench

Thomas Walker Plt

and

Thomas Pim — Defr

Sir I have filed Common Bail for the above named Defendant in this Cause Dated 26th January 1779

Yours &c

Sudlow

Defts Atty

To Mr Musgrave

Atty for the above named Plt.

In the Common Pleas

Between Thomas Eldridge Plt

and

James Patton one &c. Defs

Sir Take Notice, that a Bill is ~~filed~~ this day filed against you in the Prothonotarys Office, Common pleas office, in Tanfield Court in the Temple London at the Suit of the above named Plaintiff in an action of Debt upon Bond wherein the said Plt hath laid his Damages at 20£ and unless you appear to the said Bill on Friday next the 29th day of this Instant Jan you will be foreclosed ~~this~~ Hostile Court Dated the 26th day of January 1779

Yours &c. Sudlow by W. Hodgson, Attys for the above named Plt.

To Mr James Patton the above named Defr.

In the Common Pleas

Between James Rowley Plt

and

William Price — Defendant

Take Notice that Special Bail was this Evening put in with the proper Filazor for the above named Defendant in this Cause before the Honourable Mr Justice at his Chambers in Serjeants Inn Chancery Lane London and the Names and Additions of such Bail, are Richard Cresso of the Borough High Street in the Parish of Saint George the Martyr Southwark in the County of Surrey Carpenter, and Richard Sonnett of White Street in the Parish of St George the Martyr Southwark aforesaid Farrier Dated the 26 January 1779

Yours &c.

J. Sudlow by W. Hodgson

Defts Atty.

To Mr Bonus

Atty for the Plt in this Cause.

In the Kings Bench

Between William Watson Plt
and
William Thomas Defts

Take Notice That Special Bail was this Morning put in, for the above Defendant in this Cause before the Honble Sir Justice Willes ~~at his~~ Chamber in Serjeants Inn Chancery Lane London, and the Names and Additions of such Bail are Richard Creese of the Borough High Street in the parish of St. George the Martyr Southwark in the County of Surrey Carpenter and Richard Sennett of White Street in the Par of St. Geo: the Martyr Southwark aforesd Farrier being the same persons who became Bail for the said Defts to the Sheriff of the County of Middlesex in this Cause Dated the 26 January 1779

Yours &c. E. Sudlow
Defts Atty.

To Messrs. Machon & Cattley
Attys or Agents for the above named Plt.

Served as dated
on Mr. Cattley.
JS

In the Common Pleas

Between James Rowley Plt
and
William Rice — Defs.

Mr. Bonus

Take Notice That John Stewart of the Borough Market in the Parish of Saint Saviour Southwark in the County of Surrey Butcher will on Wednesday next the 3d. day of February Instant be added to the Bail already put in for the above named Defendts and that the said John Stewart together with Richard Creese of the Borough High Street in the parish of St. George the Martyr Southwark aforesd Carpenter of whom you have before had Notice will on Wednesday next the 3d Instant justify themselves in open Court as good Bail for the said Defts

Dated the 1st day of February 1779

Yours &c
J. Sudlow by
Wm Hodgson
Defts Atty

To Mr Bonus
Plts Attorney

personally served
Mr Bonus as dated
Error — JS

In the Common Pleas

Between James Rowley Plt
and
William Price Defr

Sir

Take Notice That John Stewart of the Borough Market in the parish of Saint Saviour in the Borough of Southwark in the County of Surrey Butcher was yesterday Evening the 4th day of this Instant February added to the Bail already put in for the above named Defendant before the Honble Mr Justice Blackstone, in pursuance of your Consent to accept the said John Stewart, together with Richard Rees, of whom you had before had Notice, without a Justification Dated the 5th day of February 1779.

Yours &c.
J Sudlow (by Wm Hodgson) Defts Atty.

To Mr Bonus
Plts Atty.

Personally served Mr. Bonus as dated Ths.

In the King's Bench

Between Samuel Harris Plt
and
John Miles — Defr

Mr Lloyd

The Plt demands a plea in this cause other wise Judgment Dated the 5th February 1779

Yours &c
Sudlow
Plts Atty.

Mr Lloyd Defts Atty.

Wood als Dodd

Mr Sudlow's Compts to Mr Snowdon & receed his Rule yesterday — If Mr Snowdon thinks it worth while to make the Award a Rule of Court it is (he presumes) Mr S— wishes so to do, and shall be done — But in that case Mr Sudlow will contend that the Costs to be taxed as between Attny & Client, the Words of the Award being "Costs occasioned by his Defence in this Cause" by wch Mr S conceives is meant the full Costs of Mr Woods Defence — Mr Sudlow therefore wishes to have Mr Snowdon's Answer whether he (Mr S) desires that the Award shall be made a Rule of Court.

No 143 B St Stroot South. Saturday 6 Feb: 1779

If Mr Snowdon can point out any Mistake in the Bill of Costs it shall be rectified.

Kings Bench

Between Timothy Chinchen Plt
and
John Elliot - - Defts

In the King's Bench

Between Timothy Chinchen Plt
and
John Elliot - - - - Defts

Sir

Take Notice That David Langton and Stephen Stratford — the Bail already put in for the above named Defendant in this Cause and of whom you have before had Notice will upon the first day of the next Easter Term justify themselves in open Court as good and sufficient Bail for the said Defendant in this Cause (Dated the 1st day of March 1770.

Yours &c J. Sullow
Defts Attey.

To Mr William Browne
Atty or Agent for the above named Plt.

In the Kings Bench

Between James Isherwood, John Ramsbottom
and Richard Ramsbottom ——— } Pltf

and

Samuel Harris . . ——— Deft.

Mr. Greenwood

Take Notice That Special Bail was on Saturday
last the 24th. day of this Instant April put in for the above named Defendant in this Cause
before the Right Hon.ble Mr. Justice Ashhurst at his Chambers in Serjeants
Inn Chancery lane London, And the Names and Additions of
the said Bail are Richard Bodman of Castlane in the par.h of
Saint Mary Magdalen Bermondsey in the County of Surrey Esqr.e
and Hugh Davidson of Fleet Street near Temple Bar London
Pawnbroker Dated the day of April 1779

Yours &c
J. Sudlow Attey
for the said Defr.

To Mr. Greenwood
Atty for the above named Pltf,

In the Kings Bench

No 1 Between Jonathan Buttall and
Thomas Buttall . . . . . } Pltf

No 2 Between Thomas Bosendon Pltf

and

Samuel Harris . . . . . Deft.

Sir

Take Notice that Special Bail was on Saturday last
the 24th day of this Instant April put in for the above named
Defendant in this Cause before the Honourable Mr Justice
Ashhurst at his Chambers in Serjeants Inn Chancery lane London, and
the Names and Additions of such Bail are Richard Bodman
of Castlane in the parish of Saint Mary Magdalen Bermondsey
in the County of Surrey Esquire and Hugh Davidson of
Fleet Street near Temple Bar London Pawnbroker Dated
the day of April 1779

Yours &c
J. Sudlow
Defts Attorney —

No 1 To W Whitehead attorney
for the above named Pltf

No 2 To Mr Isaac Atty
for the above named Pltf

In the King's Bench

Between Francis Price Plt
and
Edward Dorante Deft.

Take Notice That a Writ of Inquiry of Damages will be executed in this Cause on Tuesday the Eleventh day of this Instant May between the Hours of Ten and Twelve of the Clock in the forenoon of the same Day at Guildhall in the City of London Dated the 3d. Day of May 1779.

yours &c.
J Sudlow.
Deft Attey.

To Mr. Edward Dorante
the abovenamed Deft.

Swd as dald

In the King's Bench

Between George Price Plt
and
Edward Dorante Deft.

Take Notice That a Writ of Inquiry of Damages will be executed in this Cause on Tuesday the Eleventh Day of this Instant May between the Hours of Ten and Twelve of the Clock in the forenoon of the same Day at Guildhall in the City of London Dated the 3d. Day of May 1779.

yours &c.
J Sudlow.
Deft Attey.

To Mr Edward Dorante
the abovenamed Deft

Swd as dald

In the King's Bench

Between Richard King Plt
and
William John Wellington Deft

Sir
Take Notice That Special Bail was on Saturday Evening last the first Day of this Instant May put in for the abovenamed Defendant in this Cause before the Honble Mr Justice Buller at his Chambers in Serjeants Inn Chancery Lane London And the Names and Descriptions of such Bail are Gideon Tuck of Stanhope Street in the Parish of Saint Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex Taylor, and John Cliffe of Boswell Court in the same parish and County Broker being the same persons who became Bail to the Sheriff of the County of Middlesex for the said Defendant in this Cause

yours &c. J Sudlow. Deft Attey.

To Mr George Search,
Attey for the Plt.

James Ashford Plt
and
William John Wellington Deft.

Sir
Take Notice That Special Bail was on Saturday Evening last the 1st Day of this Instant May put in for the abovenamed Defendant in this Cause before the Honble Mr Justice Buller at his Chambers in Serjeants Inn Chancery Lane London And the Names and Descriptions of such Bail are Gideon Tuck of Stanhope Street in the Parish of Saint Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex Taylor, and John Cliffe of Boswell Court in the same parish and County Broker, being the same persons who became Bail to the Sheriff of the County of Middlesex for the said Defendant in this Cause Dated the 3d. day of May 1779.

yours &c.
J Sudlow
Deft Attey

To Messrs Rowdell and Roe
Attys for the Plaintiff

In the Kings Bench

Rich.d Greenwood Plt.
Chr.r Simmonds Defs.

Take Notice That special Bail was on Thursday last the
28th day of April last put in for the above named Defs. in —
this Cause before the Honourable Mr Justice Ashhurst at his
Chambers in Serj.ts Inn Chancery lane London And the names
and Discriptions of such Bail are Ann Gibbs of Butt Lane in the
par. of St. Paul Deptford in the Co: of Kent Widow and Mary Fowls
of the Ship Launch King Street in the par of St. Nicholas Deptf:
aforesd. Widow Dated the 3d day of May 1779

Yours &c
J Sudlow
Defs. Attey —

To Messrs. Greenwoods Darlington
Attorneys or Agents for the above named Plt.

Sir

Sudlow agt. Downs

The Time is elapsed when you was to pay the one half of the
Costs in this Cause & therefore wish you to pay it on Receipt hereof

I am Your Hble Servt.
John Sudlow
7. July 1779

No. 143. Borough High Street
Southwark

Mr. Roger Downs, Watchmaker
Bruton Street
Berkley Square

In the Kings Bench

Between John Lasham Plt
and
Henry Vine Defs.

Sir

Take Notice That Special Bail was on Wednesday
the 5th day of this Instant May put in with
the Filazer before the Honourable Mr Justice —
at his Chambers in Serjeants Inn
Ashhurst for the above named Defendant in
this Cause And the Names of the Bail are
Stephen Stratford of the parish of St. Geo: the Martyr
Southwark in the Co: of Surrey Gent and William —
Jury of the parish of St. John Southwark aforesd. Gent
Dated the 12th day May 1779

Yours &c
J Sudlow
Defs. attey —

To Mr Ashe
Plts attey. —

In the Kings Bench

Between Thos. Sutton Plt

and

Henry Vine Defr.

Sir

Take Notice That Special Bail was put in on the 5th. day of this Instant May for the above named Defr. in this Cause before the Honourable Mr Justice Ashhurst at his Chambers in Serjeants Inn, and the names of the Bail are Stephen Shaffner of the parish of St. George the Martyr Southwark in the County of Surrey Gent, and Wm. Ivey of the parish of St. John Southwark aforesd. Gent Dated the 6th day of May 1779

Yrs &c

J. Sudlow

Defts Atty

To Wm Ashe

Plts Atty.

In the Kings Bench

Between Francis Price Plt

and

Edward Dissauto Defr.

Sir

Take Notice of the time of taxing Costs in this Cause for to morrow Morning the 19th day of this Instant May at the Kings Bench Office Dated the 18th day of May 1779

Yours &c

John Sudlow

Plts Atty

To Mr Adams

Defts Atty.

In the Kings Bench

Between Francis Price Plt

and

Edward Dissauto Defr.

Sir Take Notice of the time of taxing costs in this Cause for to-morrow Morning the 19

In the King's Bench

F. Price ag.t Dosauto
G. Price ag.t same

Sir

Take Notice of the time of taxing Costs in this Cause for to morrow the 19th Instant at 5 o' Clock in the Evening Dated the 18 May 1779

Yours &c.
John Sudlow
Plts Attly

To W.m Adams
Def.ts Attly

In the King's Bench

Bet. John Lasham ——— Plt
and
Henry Vine ——— Deft

Mr. Ashe

Take Notice that Stephen Stratford & Wm Ivey the Bail already put in for the abovenamed Deft in this Cause and of whom you have before had Notice will upon the first Day of next Trinity Term justify themselves in open Court as good and sufficient Bail for the said Deft in this Cause Dated the 20th Day of May 1779

Yours &c. J. Sudlow Defts Atty

To
Mr. John Ashe
Jun.r Plts Atty

Served Mr. Ashe Plts Atty this date.
Wd.

In the King's Bench

Bet. Thomas Rutton ——— Plt
and
Henry Vine ——— Deft

Mr. Ashe

Take Notice that Stephen Stratford and William Ivey the Bail already put in for the abovenamed Deft in this Cause and of whom you have before had Notice will upon the first Day of next Trinity Term justify themselves in open Court as good and sufficient Bail for the said Defendant in this Cause Dated the 20th Day of May 1779

Yours &c. J. Sudlow Defts Atty

To
Mr. John Ashe Jun.r
Plts Attorney

Served Mr. Ashe Plts Atty this date.
Wd

In the Common Pleas

Bet. Elizabeth Sudlow ——— Plt
and
Roger Downes ..... Deft

Mr. Downes

Take Notice that a Declaration is filed ag.t you in this Cause in the Prothonotaries Office in the Inner Temple London with the Clerk of the Doctors there as of last Easter Term in an Action of Trespass on the Case upon promises To the Plts Damage of twenty Pounds And unless you plead thereto within the first four Days of next Trinity Term Judgment will be Signed ag.t you by Default Dated the 29. Day of May 1779

Yours &c. J. Sudlow (by Wm Hodgson)
Plts Atty

To
Mr. Roger Downes the
abovenamed Deft

In the Kings Bench

Between Anthony Iscmonger — Plt
and
John Elliott — Deft

Sir

Take Notice That special Bail was this Evening put in for the above named Defendant in this Cause before the Honourable Mr Justice Ashhurst at his Chambers in Serjeants Inn Chancery Lane & the Names of the Bail are Henry Slide of Blue Maid Court Borough High Street Southwark in the County of Surry Gentleman and William Ivey of Walnut Tree Alley Bobby Street Southwark aforesaid Victualler Dated the 18th day of June 1779

Yours &c
John Ludlow
Deft Attj

To Mr Smith
Plt Attj

In the Kings Bench

Between John Mountford — Plt
and
Samuel Harris — Deft

Take Notice That Special Bail was this Morning put in with the Filazer for the above named Deft in this Cause before the Honble Mr Justice Ashhurst at his Chambers in Serjeants Inn Chancery Lane — And the Names of the Bail are Hugh Davidson of Fleet Street near Temple Bar London Jeweller and John Ludlow of the parish of Saint George the Martyr Southwark in the County of Surrey Gent

Dated the 10th Day of June 1779

Yours &c
J Ludlow
Deft Attj

To W Mason the
Plts Attj

In the Kings Bench

Between Anthony Isemonger — Pltf
and
John Elliott — Deft

Mr Smith

Take Notice that Henry Hyde of Blue Maid Court Borough High Street Southwark in the County of Surry Gentleman and William Ivey of Walnuttree Alley Tooley Street Southwark aforesaid Victualler the Bail already put in for the abovenamed Deft in this Cause and of whom you have before had Notice will upon the first Day of next Michaelmas Term — justify themselves in open Court as good & sufficient Bail for the said Deft in this Cause — Dated the 21. Day of June 1779 —

Yours &c. J. Sudlow
Defts Atty

To
Mr. Saml. Smith
Plts Atty

The King
ag.t
George Walker
Elq.r & Fisher

On the prosecution of John Smith
for an Ass.t

Take Notice That I the undersigned Def.t
Elq.r Fisher
George Walker are ordered shall appear at the next Assizes
to be holden at Croydon in & for the County of
Surrey at on the day of August next
to try my Traverse to the Indictment by you
preferred ag.t me & found at the last Summer
Assizes held at Guildford in & for the said County.
~~whereof you have this Notice~~ Dated the twelfth
day of July 1779 Yours &c G. W.
S. F.

To
Mr. John Smith
the abovenamed Prosr.

Due 16/19 Sept[r] 1778

Deptford 16 July 1778

Two Months after Date I promise to pay Mr James Mitchell or Order the Sume of fifty Eight pounds Eleven ___/ Shillings Being a Debt I am owing to Mr Francis Mitchell a Biring Date the 30 of April 1776

4

£ 58 : 11 : 1 ___ Witness my Hand

John Richmond

Endorsed

James Mitchell

In the Comon pleas

Between Stephen Stopheas Plt

and

Francis Coes Gentn et Defts

Sir

Take Notice That a Bill is filed against you ~~and Last Trinity Term~~ in the Prothonotary's office ~~Lincolns~~ Inn fields Court in the Temple London in an Action of Trespass on the Case ~~on promises and Undertakings~~ at the Suit of the above named Plaintiff to his Damage of ~~Fifty Pounds~~ One hundred 100[l] Lawful Money and unless you appear thereto within Eight Days ~~after the Date~~ from the Date hereof a Judgment will be signed ag[st] you by Default Dated the ~~20th day of Oct[r]~~ 6 Nov[r] 1779

Yours &c

John Sadlop

by Wm Hodgson

Plts Attny

To Mr Francis Coes

the above named Defts

In the Kings Bench

Between John Colley Plt

and

John Tobin Defr.

Take Notice that a Declon is filed agt. you / comon until comon Bail be filed for you / with the Clk of the Declons in the Kings Bench Office in the Inner Temple London in an Action of Trespass on the Case upon pro. promises and Undertakings, and unless you appear & plead thereto within the Eight Days from the Date and delivery hereof Judgment will be signed agt. you by default Dated the 6 Nov. 1749

at the Inst of the above named Plt to fyl Decl of 30 ℔

Yours &c

John Sydlow

Plts Attly

For Jno Tobin the above named Defr.

In the Kings Bench

Between Rd Palmer Plt

and

Thomas Heshue Defr.

Sir Take Notice That a Declaration is filed agt. you conditionally until Common Bail be filed for you with the Clk of the Papers in the Kings Bench Office Inner Temple London in an Action of Trespass on the Case at the Suit of the above named Plt grounded upon Sev.l promises and Undertakings to his Dam.s of 20li & unless you appear and plead thereto within Eight days from the date & delivery hereof Judgt. will be signed agt. you by default Dated the 6 Nov.r 1729

Yours &c

John Sudlow

Plts Attey.

To Mr. Tho.s Heshue

the above named Defr.

In the Kings Bench

Between Richd Wheatcroft Plt

and

James Dowse Defr.

Sir Take Notice That a Declon is filed agt. you — conditionally until Common Bail be filed for you in the Kings Bench Office in the Inner Temple London with the Clk of the Declons there in an Action of Trespass Assault & false Imprison.t at the Suit of the above named Plt to his Dam.s of 200li and unless you appear & plead thereto within 8 Days from the Date & delivery hereof Judgt. will be signed agt. you by Default Dated the 6 Nov.r 1729

Yours &c

John Sudlow

Plts Attey.

To Mr. James Dowse

the above named

Defr.

Easter Term 19.th George the 3.d

Stormont and Way

Surrey &c

Henry Vine is delivered on Bail upon a Capt Corpus

To

Stephen Stratford of the parish of Saint George the Martyr
Southwark in the County of Surrey Gentleman

Sudlow
Atty

and

William Ivoy of the parish of Saint John Southwark
aforesaid Gentleman

W H Ashhurst

5 May 1779

at the Suit of the Right Honourable
George Baron Onslow and Baron
Cranley
~~Crawley~~

Oath for £60 & upwards

(Ind.t)

Vino 520

Christopher Vine of Leatherhead in the County of
Surrey Surgeon and John Chamberlin near Cupers
Bridge in the parish of St Mary Lambeth in the
County of Surrey Timber Merch.t were added to the
within Bail

W H Ashhurst

Both justified in Court for £20 each 10.th May 1779

Exonerated by order of the Right honble
William Earl of Mansfield dated 15 Nov.r
1779 Bail discharged

By the Court

£L

One Month after date pay to me or My Order Ten pounds
for Value recd London Dec.r 10: 1779

To Mr Sam.l Ingold
Draper No 47
Bow Lane

Accep.d
S. Ingold

for
Yr. Most hble Servt.
Geo: Willson

Indorsment, George Willson

Michaelmas Term in the Twentieth year of the Reign of
King George the third ---

Stormont and Way

Surrey, to wit, William Mouland being arrested is delivered
on Bail - To Robert Lynson of Princes Street
in the Park Southwark in the County of Surrey
Fearnought Maker and Thomas Williamson of Little
Bandy Leg Walk in the said County of Surrey
Carpenter. ---

(Ind.t) Robt Lynson
Thos Williamson
Nov.r 12 1779

Mayhew

12.th Nov.r 1779

The Defendant Surrendered himself to the
Custody of the Marshal &c in Discharge of this
Bail the 8.th Day of December 1779 ---

Taken at my Chambers
in Serjeants Inn before me
F. Butler

Bail
Accept to those Bail
Rich.d James Macquillin
12.th Nov.r 1779

By the Court
at the Suit of Henry Hunter

In the King's Bench

Between Charles Afley Plt

and

John Rowley Defr

Sir

Take Notice That the above named Defendt John Rowley did on Saturday the first Day of this Instant April surrender himself to the Custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea in discharge of his Bail in this Cause and was thereupon committed by the Right Honorable William Earl of Mansfield Dated the first Day of April 1780

Yours &c

T. Judson

Deft Attorney

To Mr

Attorney for the above named Plaintiff

Michs Term 21 Geo: 3d

Surrey John Matthews is delivered to Bail on an Arrest for Custodiam Roll'd of High Street in the Borough of and Colourman

and

Bridges John Barris of Dirty Lane in the parish of Saint Georges in the County of Surrey Bricklayer

Nov. 17 1780

Taken at Destination } At the Suit of John Williamson and Jabez Hoskins

before me } F. Buller The Defend. surrendered himself to the Custody of the Marshalsea the 22d Inst. in discharge of his Bail By the Court

Bail 23 L. 6

Cause Book commencing
Trinity Term
1787.

Doe	Roe
Roe	Doe

Mr Gillum's Compt. to Mr.
Sabine. Has Renewed Yest.
Sun two pots containing
two Grape Plants each
the names are on the Pots
and Mr G. begs to inform
Mr S. the Muscat of Alexandria
is the most Real
and wishes every Possible
Success.

June. 21st 1817

Muscat of Alexandria
~~Black~~ Antigua

(1

Rough Garden Register
commencing Spring 1817.

1817.

Pears

6 March put in the Grafts of Mr Pigeon's Sargonelle viz^t
7 on the Gray Beure
1 in the old Nursery which mised last year
1 near the Honeysuckle in the old Nursery
1 on the Baloon Pear
2 in the new Nursery and
1 behind the Greenhouse —

10 March Put in Mr Braddecks French Cherry, Pear & Apple Grafts sent over by Lord Hen: Fitzgerald

covers Gs. {

all missed.

1817

March 24th Put in W. Knights Cherries — in one graft
partly in the Nursery behind the
East Wall & partly in the rest on the New —
Stocks — also Robinsons Pippins *
* see Pomona Lond: No 6 — two grafts in 2 of the new Stocks opposite
the lower Plumb on the No Wall
& 2 Pears name unknown but from Braddick
upon the Pear in Little Johns
Garden —

The following from Mons.r Van Mons at Bruxelles —

25th Josephine Pear upon the forward Pear marked with one X

" Marie Louise missed upon the Jargonelle Pear by the Melon Pro.d marked X X

" Verlain d'ete marked X X X 2 Grafts on the Jargonelle by the Door leading into the Drying Ground

25 March Duquesne d'ete upon the Baloon Pear marked X X X X

4 Fondante or Bondante des bois marked X X X X X one on the Pear by the Melon Pro.d & one on the French Pear by the Summer Ho: on Bates Wall

the latter taken

Bapaume 2 Grafts oppo: Jeremy Hall Door marked X X X X X X

one taken

W. Hooker says it is good as a hardy grass Pear — very much like

Memorandum, the way to produce a good sort of the French Pear D'Auch is

First graft the [redacted] Jargonelle on the D'Auch & then the D'Auch on the Graft of the Jargonelle

& Mr. Braddick

1817

Apl 21 Knights Elton Cherry
Black Eagle Cherry
put in the 1.h at
2 at

21.h also Ords Pippin 1
Woodstock Pippin 2
Scarlet
Red Nonpareil on 3
the Tree near the
Hothouse Fire hole +
Isle of Wight Pippin

next below No.
8 Reinette de
Canada

See the next side

21.h Apric Scarlet Nonpareil on the Tree
next the Hothouse Fire hole

mispd No. 1 Ords Pippin
No. 2. taken ✓2 Woodstock Pippin
No. 3. taken ✓3 Isle of Wight Pippin
on the 3 new grafts next below the French
Graft No. 8 Reinette de Canada —

---

1 July 1817 put in a few buds of the
Park apricot on the small Stocks in
all mpd the lower ground near the Pump Gate

ditto 8 July put in a few buds of the Nutmeg
peach in the same place

ditto 9 put in some buds of my own —
Jargonelle on the Grey Beurré near —
the Pump Gate —
also some buds of one of the French Plums
that had blown off upon the small Stocks

Stocks near the Pump Door where the nutmeg Peach is budded

12 July put in some of the D'Auch buds upon the Pear near Jessamy Hall — upon the Jargonelle Pear near the Door leading to y Kitchen, one on the Jargonelle near the Drying ground Door one on the Gray Beurre near the Pump Door and two on Suckers from the Jargonelle at y Melon Ground —

all missed

all missed

12 July put in a few buds of apricot & Nutmeg peach near the old Codlin

" and a few on the young shoots near the Fire hole and on the young shoots of the Peach that Walters broke off in the Spring

d°

22 Renewed some of the Buds of my Jargonelle on the Grey Beurre

missed

22d July 1817 Budded W. Raphaels Espy North aspect of his Front Garden with the following kinds — N°. 1 to N°. 7 from the Gate beg. N°. 1.

N°. 1 — Moor Park apricot

2 — French Peach bought of the French man from the Woodwall

3 — D° D°

4 — Noblesse Peach

5 — French Mignion Peach

6 — Red Roman Nectarine —

7 — Large Green Gage Plum —

Same day Put in some apricot Buds on the three Plum Stocks opposite the small apple Tree on the N. side of the Cross Walk —
also a few on the Stocks near where the Plum shoot w.ch blew off were put in.

all missed

Memorandum never to put in Forsyths composition to the cavities made in budding it appears to me to destroy the buds by drying them up; I lost some promising Cherry Buds by it this year —

~~with the Black Hamburgh~~ —

Strawberries from Braddick

The new Bath Strawberry

The Regent Strawberry —
put in under the East wall

The same Strawberry as there are two or three Roots of in the Inclosure before the Hothouse

Another new strawberry from the H. S called
The Roseberry.

Plum Grafts from Lord Henry Fitzgerald put in 19 March 1817

No 1 — Imperial Blanch } both missed
2 — Do. ———— }
3 — Imperial Violette
4 — St. Catherien missed
5 — Another St. Catherien JG
6 — The same as the last one between missed
7 — Gros noir hâtif de Montoule
8 — Peche tres gros et hâtif
9 — another of the same JG
10 — Royale } JG
11 — Do. — }
12 — Dumier noir tardif tres gros
13 missed
14 Dumier de Mongrow missed

No. on the List & Card — Pears

1 — Beurré Rouge D'amboise — Balloon pear

2 — Gros Roiz D'amerique — Do.

3 c. Tarquin } both missed

4 Tarquin }

4 ~~La~~ Sauage delicieuse — since gone off

5 Epin d ete

Another of the same

6 Epargne beau present

7 Sanguinole

8. Dardampson

~~9 Cabbiat Rouge near the Fir missed~~

10

Apple Grafts from Lord H. F. put in 19 Mar: 1817

List or Card — Stocks in the Old Nursery — No. in the Gro.

No. 1 — Pasle Pomme Rouge — from the Fir

2 — Pastophe d'hiver — No 2

3 — ~~2~~ de Melange d Angleterre — No 3

4 — Reinette Blanch tardife — No 1 from the Fir

New Stocks in the New Nursery — from the Walk of the Nursy

No 2 2 5 ✓ Reinette de Cos — No 2

3 3 6 ✓ Gros Reinette D Angleterre

6 4 7 — Reinette rouge ~~missed~~ taken — & No 5 missed & No 7 — No 3

The next missed No 7

10 6 8 — Reinette de Canada gros — No 6 — No 10

9 9 Reinette sivin your hâtife missed taken No 11

1 10 — Figive or Figine sans pasmine taken No 1

2 11 — Pomme de Gros transparent ~~missed~~ taken No 9

Braddick next below No 8 Canada Reinette

3 all taken names unknown when follow

Red Non pareil 2 Grafts both missed

Ords Pippin missed

Woodstock Pippin taken

Isle of Wight Pippin taken

N B 11 Aug.t Budded the Orange Trees.

No 11 all taken Out 5 & 7 in the Row but No 9 &

Buds from Braddick put in 25 Augt 1817

Cherry. Foreign Cherry from name unknown
missed put in on the Seedling Shoot in the middle walk

Pears — Angoulet precoce 2 buds on the Balloon pear
by the Washhouse ~~one on the young shoot opposite~~ missed

* Reine des Pays bays = Reine Payslay missed no * on the early Pear by the Pump i.e
Sabine taken the upper one. the two lower ones are the Sabine.

On the Grey Beurre — left hand side Top
2 Top Marie Louisa
2 next Napoleon
2 next Cappiemont or Capriamon
Bottom Roo de 2 buds right hand
side — next Tonneroy
next without name
next Danton 3 buds
X next Borgnet
On the Colmart right hand side
very bottom shoot Henry 4th
next bud Beurre Rose
left hand side Beurre Gris
Beurre Bronze

Taken { Pear in the New Nursery next to the Cherry
Rus de Marsh

Balloon next the Fir from Knight 2 buds
name unknown

Apricot all missed Berjol on the 2 plum stocks that missed next of Bond, also 2 on the 2 plums stocks that missed next the French Plums & in the Corner of the Apricot Trees —

Buds of Peaches preserved in Sir Jos.h Banks's Garden from Trees, brought from Ispahan in Persia by Sir Gore Ouseley.

The small peach (wch I have numbered 1.) is called Ferdaloo.
The large Peach (numbered 2.) is called Shaftaloo.

28 Sept.r 1817.

No 1. Of this there were only two Buds, one of wch is put in in the Hothouse, and the other on one of the Peach shoots at the back of the Hothouse — missed

No 2.

Of these I put all of them in in the shoots of Peach Stones on the East side of the East Wall, so: end and in those at the back of the Hothouse above mentioned —

One only taken ie on the Peach Stone Shoot So: end of the East side of the East wall — now growing in the Melon Ground.

Buds from Braddick put in 25 Augt 1817

Cherry. Foreign Cherry from name unknown
missed put in on the Seedling Shoot in the middle walk

Pears — Angoulet precoce 2 buds on the Balloon pear
by the Workhouse ~~one on the young shoot opposite~~ missed

* Reine des Pays bays = Reine Payslay missed no * on the early Pear by the Pump i.e
the upper one. the two Lower ones are the Sabine.
Sabine taken

On the Grey Beurre — left hand side Top
2 Top Marie Louisa
2 next Napoleon
2 next Cappiesmont or Capriamon
Bottom Roo de 2 buds right hand
side — next Jouneroy
next without name
next Danton 3 buds
X next Borgnet
On the Colmart right hand side
very bottom shoot Henry 4th
next bud Beurre Rose
left hand side Beurre Gris
Beurre Bronze

Taken { Pear in the New Nursery next to the Cherry
Rus de Marsh
Balloon next the Fir from Knight 2 buds
name unknown

Apricot all missed Bergel on the 2 plum stocks that missed next the
Pond, also 2 on the 2 plum stocks that missed next
the French Plums & in the Corner of the Apricot Trees —

Buds of Peaches preserved in Sir Jos.h Banks's Garden from Trees, brought from Ispahan — in Persia by Sir Gore Ouseley.

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One only taken ic on the Peach Stone Shoot So: end of the East side of the East wall — now growing in the Melon Ground.

Buds from Braddick put in 25 Augt 1817

Cherry. Foreign Cherry from name unknown
put in on the Seedling Shoot in the middle walk

missed
Pears — Angoulet precoce 2 buds on the Balloon pear
by the workhouse ~~one on the young shoot opposite~~

missed no *
* Reine des Pays bays = Reine Payslay on the early Pear by the Pump i.e
the upper one. the two lower ones are the Sabine.
Sabine taken

On the Grey Beurre — left hand side Top
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2 next Napoleon
2 next Cappiesmont or Capiamon
Bottom Roo de 2 buds right hand
side — next Founeroy
next without name
next Danton 3 buds
× next Borgnet
On the Colmart right hand side
very bottom shoot Henry 4th
next bud Beurre Rose
left hand side Beurre Gris
Beurre Bronze

Taken { Pear in the new Nursery next to the Cherry
Rus de Marsh
Balloon next the Fir from Knight 2 buds
name unknown

Apricot all missed Bergel on the 2 plum stocks that missed next the
Pond, also 2 on the 2 plum stocks that missed next
the French Plums & in the Corner of the Apricot Trees —

Buds of Peaches preserved in Sir Jos.h Banks's
Garden from Trees, brought from Ispahan —
in Persia by Sir Gore Ouseley.

The small peach (wch I have numbered
1.) is called Ferdaloo.
The large Peach (numbered 2.) is called
Roumee
not flat said Sir Gore
Oct. 1817.

No 1. Of this there were only two Buds, one of
wch is put in in the Hothouse, and the other
on one of the Peach shoots at the back
of the Hothouse — missed

No 2.

Of these I put all of them in in the
Shoots of Peach Stones on the East side
So: end
of the East Wall, and in those at the
back of the Hothouse above mentioned —

One only taken ie on the Peach Stone
Shoot So: end of the East side of the East
wall — now growing in the Melon Ground.

Buds from Braddick put in 25 Augt 1817

Cherry. Foreign Cherry from name unknown
missed put in on the Seedling Shoot in the middle walk

Pears — Angoulet precoce 2 buds on the Balloon pear
by the warehouse ~~one on the young shoot opposite~~ missed

* Reine des Pays bays = Reine Payslay missed no * on the early Pear by the Pump ie
the upper one. the two Lower ones are the Sabine.
Sabine taken

On the Grey Beurre — left hand side Top
2 Top Marie Louisa
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Beurre Bronze

Taken { Pear in the new Nursery next to the Cherry
Rus de Marsh

Balloon next the Fir from Knight 2 buds
name unknown

Apricot all missed Bergal on the 2 plum Stocks that missed next the Pond, also 2 on the 2 plum Stocks that missed next the French Plums & 1 in the Corner of the Apricot Trees —

Buds of Peaches preserved in Sir Jos.h Banks's Garden from Trees, brought from Ispahan in Persia by Sir Gore Ouseley.

The small peach (wch I have numbered 1.) is called Ferdaloo.

The Peach (numbered 2.) is called

[redacted] 1817.

No 1. Of this there were only two Buds, one of wch is put in in the Hothouse, and the other on one of the Peach Shoots at the back of the Hothouse — missed

No 2.

Of these I put all of them in in the Shoots of Peach Stones on the East side of the East Wall, so: end and in those at the back of the Hothouse above mentioned —

One only taken ie on the Peach Stone Shoot So: end of the East side of the East wall — now growing in the Melon Ground.

Cherries

Ate the French Cherries & Mr. Knight's Cherries missed

2 of my own Bigareau took but one of them went off

and one of my own Kentish Cherry took

The names of y^e^ apple Trees I had from Sisk are as follow

2 Hicks's fancy
2 Kerry Pippin
2 American Sally

The following Fruit Trees were removed & planted agᵗ the new Wall in October & November 1817, and are all of my own raising

N^o^ from the South	1	Martin sec Pear
	2	Jargonelle Pear from the Hothouse flue
	3	L'Eschaserie Pear
	4	~~Black~~ Red Roman Nectarine from near the Old Fig tree
	5	Peach from the ~~West part~~ So: side of the Wall where the door is bricked up
	6	~~Do from the So: side of the Kitchen wall where the Door is blocked up~~ A Paradise Peach not worked from the upper East wally
	7	Grafton Cherrey
	8	Mayduke Cherry
	9	Greengage Plum
	10	Do
	11	~~Red & White~~ Currant Tree
	12	D'Arch Pear ✝ Poir D Ananas
	13	Currant Tree
	14	A Barrington Peach.
		~~15 Barrington Peach~~

and against the side of the Cucumber ground a Brown Beurré Pear ~ the Brown Beure I gave to Raphael ~~He~~ & put ✝ poir ~~Ananas~~ Ananas in its place

List of Pears from Braddick rec'd from him 23 March & put in same as on the other side

35 Poire Fonneaux
13 Beurée D'hiver
16 Grand Bretagne of the sheets called No 1.
25 Poire Seigneur
10 Surpass St. Germain
3 Grand ~~But~~ Bretagne
11 Prince de Printemps
12 Princes de Orange
34 Sucre vert d'hiver
21 Poire D'ananas
9 Tardif de Colombe
5 Reine de Poires
1 Jean Gris new espr sheets

Winter Pears from the Fonnt De Colombe Collection Mechlin

Spring 1818.

Strawberry Seed from the River Pruth in Moldavia sown march 9th in 4 pots and under the North West Corner of the New Wall — Braddick

Pear in Mr Braddick's Grafts rec'd 23 March

No 5 Reine des Poires
No. 9 Excellente de Colombe
10 Surpass St. Germain
11 Prince de Printemps —
12 Princes de Orange
21 Poire d Ananas
34 Sucre vert D'hyver
35 Poire Fonneaux

A few grafts of the French Plums wch took last year put in 4 April

Imperial Violet — Stock next to the Quince as is next to the Plant wch took last year
another at the bottom of the Row in front of the north End of the St Germain
St Catherien next to the plant wch took last year over

another S.t Catherien nut in 2.d in the Row oppo:
the S.t Germain
Royale next to the gros noir hahste de Monbron
another opposite the S.t Germain next to the
S.t Catherien
Peche bes hatif et tatif opposite the S.t
Garmaine

=

and several grafts higher up from the Cocs golden
Drop were put in 23 March

Memorandum. I have read in Miller Mawe & Forsyth
~~Switzer Books~~, that ~~I have~~ ~~been also recommended to cut off~~ the Scions intended
to be grafted ~~a fortnight a~~ 3 weeks before grafting & thrust them
in the ground ~~out of the back of the Sun~~ with the cut downwards; I donot mean
to question this Doctrine wch I have practiced with success but to make an
observation in grafting the above plums &c is not
in unison with the Books or the above advice for
the Grafts were put in the same day on wch they
were cut off & every one of them succeeded, nay they
felt the operation so little that they looked fresh the
day afterwards & in one day or two more they —
began to break and at the end of a fortnight were
in full Leaf.

The Practical Fruit Gardener by Stephen
Switzer 3d Ed. 1763 — My mine is the 2.d Edition in 1731.

46 Time of inoculating a fortnight before or
after Midsummer the best time tho' it
may be done from the beginning of May till
Aug.st

About a fortnight before or after Midsummer
(which is the best Time, though it may
be done from the beginning of
May till August) when you have
pitch'd on such Stocks as are fit to be
inoculated (as has been before directed)
choose out a strong and well thrivin
Branch, on which of a Years growth upon
a Tree that bears such a kind of Fruit;
as you would by this operation propagate;
and about the middle or lower End
of it, (for the Eyes will be too tender) rise
upon a Leaf that hath a fresh and fair
Bud growing out between it and the

Bark, and about half an Inch below and above the Bud cut off the Branch, and so you will have a piece of the Twig about an Inch long remaining with a Bud and a Leaf on it: This you must cleave just through the midst, so as the Bud may be directly in the middle of one half, and then snip off a part of the Leaf, or the whole, leaving the Stalk, and, holding it by the remainder, clap it to a smooth place on the Stock, and with a Penknife on each side of it, score and as much as a little more of the Stock as it covers. After the Stock is thus mark'd, withdraw the Scion again, and cut the Bark through where you have mark'd it; then cut the Bark again cross and strait from one Score to another, but not so low as the lower end of the Scion by a quarter of an Inch; then take the oblong square piece of Bark, that is cut on every side quite off the Stock, and raise up that part of the Bark that remains between the two sides at the Bottom of the Work from the Wood, till you come to the lower End of the Side-scores; take them a little and cut it into the shape of an Apple-scoop or scraper, and having with your nail a little loosened the upper part of that which is on the Scion, thrust the Quill between the Bark and the Wood holding it close to the Scion that it may separate them, and so take off with the Bark a little Scion or Root of the Bud over against it.

If you see a Hole in the Inside over against the Bud, when you have taken off the Bark (which is seldom done) cast it away with the Top of that little Labour, and try on till you find it otherwise; that done, proceed to tie as is directed in the foregoing Chapter.

Chap 7

Time of Budding.

About six or eight days before you begin to bud, which must be about the latter end of June, or the beginning of July, the small Shoots and Leaves must be pruned off from those Stocks that are designed for budding that Season, by which means the whole Torrent of Sap that was before otherwise employed, will be diverted to the setting the new Bud, which is now so necessary to be taken care of. For if they are let alone till the Operation of Budding, then assuredly most of the Buds will perish, the current of the Sap bursting, and finding its way rather into those old than any new Channels; for certain it is, that the cutting of Early Trees which have produced Fruit for several years, puts a stop to the Sap to such a degree, and for such a time, that it will be four or five Days before the Sap resumes its former Ascension. Much more those small Plum Stocks, or any other Stock that is to be budded, will take more Damage in budding them just as they are pushed, than if trimmed a Week at least before you work them.

The best sort of Fruit we have begun to bud in the Season of budding Apricots, or any other sort of Fruit, especial care must be taken that the Buds come off clean, not to mangle them at all, nor keep them in hand too long before they are join'd to the Stock; but on the contrary, the Operation should be as quick as possible so that the Air don't dry them, nor the Sun get into the Orifice which you make in the Stock; after the Bud is right join'd in the Stock, and it appears to set well, take a String of Bass Mat or rather two (for your purpose) that will yield to the swelling of the Stock, and wrap round the Bud pretty tight; but take more than ordinary care to tie it

* and the Stock in the season. Mat is more proper than Bass in such hot Weather as this, but if you have it not, the latter will do. If Bass be used, it must be soak'd in water a little before it is fit for use. In doing this, you must have a Bason of Water by you, and dip your Bass in it as you use it, for if it be not very wet, it will break in tying, and if too much soaked, it will rot and be apt to slip off. Make a Knot on the back side of the Stock, and draw the two ends of the Bass round the Stock, and tie them on the Bud, first on one side, then on the other, and then tie them fast behind the Stock. Some use Worsted for this purpose, but it is too weak, and will not hold the Bud tight enough, for it will break with the swelling of the Bud, and then it will be apt to slip off. Bass is the best for this purpose, for it will not break with the swelling of the Bud, and will rot off in a little time after the Bud is united to the Stock.

46 Ch 27

will at the Bottom of the Bud, where the greatest danger lies, for if care be wanting in this Part all the Labour is Lost.

When your Budding or Inoculating is finished, the Stocks must remain untouch'd for a fortnight or more, till the Stocks swell, and then they must be untied carefully, and let them stand a Day if the Weather be hot, but if otherwise two at farthest: afterwards you may use them as before, but you must tie them as slack as possible, so that it keeps off the Heat of the Sun, and the drying hurtful Winds that generally happen at that time of the Year, you may let them remain so till towards Michaelmas or a little before then untie them again carefully, least the Bud be broke off, except in Nations where People are careless or lazy, and don't care to be at

From these general Directions then as to the Management of Fruit Trees in the Nursery, I descend to Particulars relating to the Seasons and Manner of Grafting and Budding, and adding, That in the Kinds in the which you have budded, you must the next Spring leave three or four Inches of it, that you may tie that young Bud or Shoot to it in order to prevent its being torn off by the Winds, while it is not grown hard and tender.

49 Lest one bud fail or any mischance happen to break it, put in 2 in every Stock, but not directly one under another on the same side of ye Stock: The branch from which you cut one will yield more, but you may not take any from the top to the end of ye branch only the middle ones, to be selected from the rest by their being fuller & more than the others.

It is best to take your Buds from good old Bearing Trees.

The reason why inoculating or budding is preferd to grafting is, because the Stock is fit for the operation of budding before it is for grafting by two or three years, and your plant grows much faster after budded than before, & will be soonn ready to have plant than if suffered to grow 2 or 3 years longer, as it must before it is fit for grafting –

It makes the tree founder than a grafted one, becaus it covers the Stock shadily & wet, & it does not hurt the Stock, & if it fails may be budded the next year & some times the same year, & above all they bear better.

Pears will succeed better by budding from wood of y^e 2^d year than the first too with apples tho the last are seldom budded their wood is to spungy.

The Nursery men, he says, have disputed what time of the day is best to perform the operation some for the A.M, because they say the sap ascends more freely than in the heat or decline of y^e day, others are for the noon or afternoon, because they say in the morning vegetation is as it were stopt by the rigidity or coolness of y^e air. he says I think these reasons imaginary, and that the work may be done indifferently at any time of y^e day, if we are quick in doing it.

But what is of more consequence than any thing yet mentioned is the watering your Rows of Stocks in dry weather & budding them a day or two after, which will moisten the Roots & make the Sap pass more freely.

12 When you incline to bud water the Stocks, if the weather be dry a day or two before you begin the operation.

Page 52. Grafting

Cha 9 Of the severall methods of Grafting Mr Switzer mentions only 3 (besides grafting by approach and one wch he calls the new method they have in Worcestershire of grafting very large trees to bear the 1st or 2d year) viz:

1. Cleft Grafting for large Stocks.
2. Whip Grafting for smaller ones.
3. Side Grafting where you do not head the Stock.

The first - Cleft Grafting he does not describe, it is so common; observing only that you may graft in the Cleft with the second year wood with much better success than with branches of ye first year.

Whip grafting he says is when the Stock & Scion are cut sloping so as to join one another in the manner of a Carters Whip, wch is joined in the middle, but he says, to this is very well added the tonguing or slitting these 2 to in the middle, so that they may slip & fit in together, it not only keeps the Graft fast, but assists in the incorporating the Stock & the Scion tog.r

The Author disapproves of Grafting in the Bark, because it has not strength enough to hold the Scion in so as to support it ag.st Storms.

Side Grafting he says is useful in Dwarf Trees, that are not too low have thin at the bottom, you may stick in side Grafts to supply any vacancy in the Tree in the manner of Whip Grafting. Another way he says is by cutting the inside of the

Pith and wood of the Scion (which may be two yrs old wood) so as to fit the cut that is made on the Stock a Tree with the addition of the Tongue or lip being made to let the Graft in: and it must be tied with Bass mat, and clayed as usual.

He speaks well of grafting by approach, wch he says is a most excellent way, where Trees do not take kindly, or shoot but weakly; It is by setting tall Stocks round a Dwarf Tree, for instance a Cherry, the boughs whereof are bent down so as to join with the wild Stock and are generally put in a Cleft and there tied for a Summer and then disjointed therefrom & cut off; they will shoot very well & strong having had the benefit of the indulgent Mother to nurse them all the Summer - Switzer says, he saw it practised with great success in Holland, especially on Cherries - One Tree raised

this way he says is as good as two or three raised by common grafting.

He mentions the Worcestershire mode thus - On the sides of large Trees cut down within 2 or 3 feet of the Ground they put in 4 5 or 6 grafts round the Trunk, leaving it a little within the rind so wide as to admit a large Scion into the wood between the bark & the Trunk, wch ~~the~~ Scion is a branch of bearing wood of 3 or 4 years growth, by wch means the Graft will sometimes bear the first, but very well the 3d if not the second year - This Practise in the Authors time they used in Worcestershire & Herefordshire.

And he concludes his 4th Chapter with adding a method of raising Fruit Trees used at several Convents in France & Spain. They make a large hole at the bottom of a Pot & draw such of the Branches thro' as they wish to

propagate, then stopping the hole with Hay or Straw they give the Branch a twist at the bottom of the pot, such as is done in all other layers, they then fill the Pot up with Earth, and the bough be it Peach, Nectarine, Plum, Pear or what it may, will take root as well as a tree, wch may be taken off & transplanted the Spring following as well as if grafted. J.S.

Copied from a Book sent me by Braddick before I purchased mine Note mine is the 2d Ed. 1731. J.S.

That from wch I copied the above is the 3d 1763.

Grafts of Winter Pears from the Count de Colomb's Collection sent in 2 April 1819

In the new Nursery

next but 1 to the Cherry

5th from thence N°34 Sucrea vert d'hyver

Low ground next to the Jargonelle from Rejons

Excellent de Colomb N°. 8

next to that N°21 Poire d'Ananas

next to that N°5 Reine des Poires

On the Grey Beurré

Right hand uppermost N°10 Surpass St. Germain

above it N°12 Princess D'orange

Left hand N°35 Poire Bonneaux,

Pears from Braddick 13 April 1819

Winter Thorn French Kings favorite Sanry opp: Jeff: Hall

From Mr Sellery the British Consul at Lisbon Seta Colovillos hoo [upper most Graft on the Grey B]

Bois le plus hatif from Vilmorin & Co

= Sister to the Ribston Pippin.

on the French Crab inserted

The manner of raising, ordering and improving Forrest Trees, with directions how to plant make & keep woods walks avennes lawns hedges &c. by Moses Cook Gardener to the Earl of Essex at Cashioberry. 1717. 2d Ed.

Raising the Walnut Tree Ch. 14 80

Gather your nuts of a young thriving tree in its prime of bearing, the kernels plump large & full of the best sorts — let your nuts be very ripe & when they begin to fall beat off the rest from the Tree & lay them by that the outward husk may crack, then peel them but do not wash them, lay them in a dry room & sometimes turn them with a broom — when they have sweated & are dry, about the beginning of Octr put them into sand a little moist, making it a little wetter about Christmas, sow them about the latter end of January or beginning of Febr, & cover them about 1½ inch or 2 inches keep them weeded & when they have stood 2 summers

mers remove them & plant them a yard asunder one Row from another & about 1½ foot from each other in the Rows — cut off the tap root & all the bruised roots & side boughs, but on no acct the head; keep them with digging tonghing & pruning till you have got them 5 or 6 foot high, & then if you will make sure of the sort bud them, it will make them bear sooner & secure the sort — if you do not bud them let them head at 1½ at 6 feet high a year or two & then remove them but do not keep them long in the open air for the roots being stungy with take in the air so fast that they will mould & endanger your Tree; therefore put them in as soon as you can they delight in a deep soil & dry, or a Gravel if the Gravel be shallow they will root weaker but if the Gravel be mixed with loam they will — they dont like stiff Clay unless mixt with stones a Chalk & not too shallow

Ch 34 – 153 – General Observations on pruning

digression from Sor= rest to Fruit Trees

Trees & some on grafting

The erroneous custom & saying do not prune them at all, or if you do cut off the Boughs at a distance from the body, hath made many a fruit Tree lose its life many years sooner than it wo? have done, & hath yielded much less & worse fruit than it wo have done: whenever you cut off a bough cut it close & smooth & the lowest side the closest, then it it will not hold ~~wat~~ water & every year the bark will surround & cover the cut by little & little – if the Tree be old & the Boughs great do not meddle with them but if you do cut there at a distance from the body & leave the wound smooth & to incline from the Horizon as much as you can; all the boughs that grow upright, great & little cut them not across over but sloping upward & let the slope aspect the ~~E~~ So: Ea. or West if you can if the boughs lean from the head cut the slope on the lower side, & cover it with clay well mixed with horse dung to keep it from the weather & it will cover the sooner.

Many a good Tree is spoild by grafting it in improper places – great boughs are cut off & then they come to 6 inches diameter & then put in 4 or 6 grafts into the bark & sometimes 2 in the cleft & the bough sawed & the bough grows across over tho' it grew upright, in wch case if the grafts do grow the head is so large & in growing round they make a hollow like a dish on the head, which holds water & kills the Tree, & if the Tree does not thrive well they cover it with loom or clay, well mixed with horse dung

thing, sometimes heating it very low, thereby checking the Tree so much that it soon dies, let me advise when you graft high great large Trees not to cut them too low, but to prune them up till they come to the thickness of your Arm or leg & then graft them, for then the grafts will soon grow. leave a good many heads on according to the size of your Tree, that if some miss you may take them off next spring, & yet have enough for the head. If you graft in the bark remember to head your grafts about Midsummer or they will be subject to blow off, put your graft in always on the upper side & cut upright boughs a little sloping off they will bear the better.

Of all sorts of Trees if any roots be broke or much bruised cut them off till you come to firm wood, the slope tending to the ground like a horses foot, but be sparing in cutting the Roots of Trees, & also in cutting their heads off, yet you may proportion the head to the root by cutting off the side boughs, wch cut off (if your Tree be under) the latter end of march or beg.g of Apl. & cut off the bough 2 or 3 inches from the body, & that time come twelve mo.s take that fine off slope & cover over the wound with a little way a clay well tempered — if you trees are for high Trees make them taper by leaving some side boughs to case the head at proper distances, cutting off such boughs when you find your Tree is swelled enough below, & minding to take off the largest side boughs first leaving the smaller ones to proportion your head by because, in

small according to the body, maintaining the leading shoot, letting it have no equals, for forked Trees are never straight & handsome. This is to be done till your Tree is of a proper height & then let the head break out & cut off all y^e^ Sidebroughs & if side boughs will break out give them a summer pruning a little after Midsummer & cut them off close; if you must head them let it be in the spring when they begin to bud. In planting fruit Trees cut off some of the tops of the boughs & let them alone till the spring, & when you see the bud break out cut them down every shoot of y^e^ to the lowest bud or two of each shoot - if you have more shoots than 4 or 5 reduce them to that number, w^ch^ are enough to make arms for your Tree and if you find the Tree shoot too freely & grow too heavy then head the Tree again but not so low as you did before, for there is reason in all things, this will make your tree swell in body & it will be a fine tree - to endeavour to get a good body, for in Fruit Trees this is to be noted that you must in the first endeavour to get your tree in such a condition as to bear you good fruit & a quantity rather than little fruit early, & then neither good Tree or Fruit afterwards -

If you have a Tree that doth not thrive, but is subject to blow much cut off the blossom buds in the spring as low as to a leafy bud as you can & some shoots as near the place where the Tree was headed as you can, but mind to leave some buds on the head to draw up the sap or your Tree will break out in the middle or a little above gro.^d^ & not at the head

head & then your Tree will be spoiled, but if your Tree once shoots out again on the head but half a foot, then will your Tree get on - digging round a Tree has brought about many a stunted Tree.

It sometimes happens that ~~a~~ Fruit Trees apples & Pears &c are too full of bearing ~~&~~ buds, and the Tree having got more head than the root can well maintain hath not strength enough to spare sap enough for blossoms, or it for them not for fruit, which by pruning & thining the head, of such Trees & slitting the Bark on the Body in the Spring hath made them afterwards bear well — Others there are wch blow & bear themselves to death when middle aged — the best way to preserve them is & to make them bear good fruit is to cut off most of the blowing buds & to thin the head of

of some of the boughs & to make it shoot again — On the other hand some Trees run so much into wood that they will not bear till they come to be old, but if you cut off the head of the shoots as soon as the Spring shoot is over wch is near Midsr & take some of the great Boughs then, & done with discretion you may force that Tree to put forth blowing buds & blow & bear the following year.

Chap 35 - Discard of Trees

If a Tree be bark bound slit thro' the Bark with your knife from the head to the Ground, the Spring is the best season for it.

If worms are got between the bark & the Body of your Tree they must be cut out & the place dove over with loam.

~~To Inoculate~~

Cankered or galled places or boughs ~~to~~ hollow are to be cut out & smooth & covered with loam, the canker & galled part

14 April 1810

Grafted 4 grafts of the white Colville fur-
nished by Braddick upon a fine piece of
all misd the root of the French ~~Cab~~ Crab, and anr
graft of the old French Codlin — they are
all beyond the lower piece of palings in the
lower quarter of the Kitchen Garden.

Remember Kitty Dawson is to have
some Lillies of the Valley —

See Miller 2 Vol Pct. Nursery
and remember to save some apricot Stones
for sowing — he recommends them for budding
with peaches —

Also some common black Cherrys or Red
Cherrys or Morello Cherry Stones for sowing

NB The latter are recommended for being
less luxuriant & to keep the Trees within compass —

bough
hart must be cut clean out — If a great ~~limb~~
be broke of the tree old cut it off at a distance
from the body, if a little bough cut it close.

If a tree be blasted in part or the
whole head cut out all that is blasted or dead
close to the quick & take out all the dead
boughs — keep off Caterpillars from the leaves
of young Trees, or they will eat off the leaves
& buds & kill the Tree.

Take care to destroy Moles & Mice by
Traps or Poison — Moles will make the ground
hollow, & do much harm to young Trees;
Mice will eat of the bark round the Body
of Trees in hard winters & kill the Tree.

Hares will bark Trees in hard winters
& spoil them — they shd be fenced out —
or destroyed. # Finis —

* I made these Extracts upon account of their relation to Fruit Trees.

Exhacted fom "The Compliat Gardiner
or
" Directions for Cultviating
and
" Right Ordering
of
" Fruit Gardens
" By Monsieur de la Quintinye
"Now compendiously abridged by Mr. E.
"made of more use with considble
"Improvements
" By Geo: London and Henry
" Wise The third edition "
"Anno 1701."

The Book belongs to the W.S. was borrowed by Braddick lent to me, who afterw.ds returnd it to him —

N.B. Mr. Worlidge has the 5. Ed. 1710. which he lent me

Head, Pruning — Part 4.th Ch 1

C 5
113. The beauty of Dwarfs consists in a low stem, an open head, be from thick branches in the middle round in its circumference, & equally furnished with good branches on the sides

The heighth of the head of Dwarfs sho.d depend upon the age of the Tree, being low in those that

are yoring, and rising in all as they grow, ~~&~~ but not to exceed above 6 or 7 feet; it being better those Trees shō grow in y^e^ rome of circumpference & breadth than to let them rise high: The pleasure of sight, wch dreads whatever limits it too much, particularly in Gardens, besides in the perscutin of the winds wch easily beat down the Fruit of high Trees, is a Rule to fix that measure.

As Fulneſs is the greatest fault in Dwarf so is Thinneſs the greatest imperfection of Wall Trees: But tho' the Wall Trees are to be full, it is not meant, that they shō be full of ill branches old, worn or useleſs: So on the other hand in desiring the Dwarfs to be open in the middle, they shō not be empty like the inside of a Glaſs.

In wall Trees it is disgusting to see the branches croſsing one another, wch shō always be avoided as much as poſsible; it is only allowable to cure the defect of thinneſs, to croſs some particular great Branches, which are the fomndn of the beauty of the Tree; but not to croſs indiscriminately one great branch over another, for that wd cause barrenneſs; but to croſs a great branch over a small one, a small one over a large one, since the small ones are supposed to be those for bearing fruit, & therefore, when they have yielded their fruit, are looked upon but as worn out branches, by wch means the defect of croſsing may be remedied.
(or I presume the author means when the fruit bearing branch is cut out the eye now is gone).

A Fruit Tree raised with all the skill & attention, wch the Author mentions, from the middle of March in the first year planting till the months of Sept: or October following with neglect & perform one of these 4 things; either it

will not shoot at all,
will shoot little,
will shoot one fine & branch, — or

a with shoots ~~two~~ two or three fine branches or perhaps more - we must explain what is to be done in these 4 cases:

1st If it has not sprouted at all, perhaps it may be dead, tho' it does not seem so by discovering some greenness, when cut with the knife, or it may be partially so - such a Tree must at the first shower of rain be removed & another put in its place, provided it be not after the 1st May, after wch it will not be safe to plant till the return of the Leaves, but such planting must be with Trees growing in wicker Baskets & cannot be done in the common way. The author then recommends an examination how the Tree came to fail in order to prevent the like in future.

If the stem appears to be green & the Root then alive, there may be some hopes but not to recompense our culture (i.e. time & pains) therefore reckon it as a dead Tree.

2d If the Tree shoots weak small & yellowish branches sometimes accompanied with fruit buds, after having examined the roots some are found defective, it is not more valuable than the former one.

3d If the Tree has produced 1 fine branch, sufficiently thick with some weak ones - we are to consider 3 things, whether it is shot from the extremity of the stem, from the middle or from the lower part - if from the extremity shorten the stem an inch or two - thus, in losing the pleasure for one year, we avoid the awkwardness of having a tree too high in the stem, which would disfigure the Tree, & in the next place of an unsightly one, the next year you will have good shoots - If the branch has shot from the middle, cut the stem to that branch & shorten the branch to 4 or 5 eyes; it will certainly produce the next year at least 2 fine branches opposite to each other, but this Branch must be nailed upright;

If the branch has shot from the lower part of the stem, it is well placed, if care be taken to keep it upright; if this be not done the Tree will grow awry & never make a good figure, it must be cut at the same length, wch the stem of the Tree was left at, & there need be no doubt it will produce fine & good branches to make a good handsome head yr 2d year.

4 If the Tree has produced 2 fine branches or 3 or 4 or more with some weak ones, it engages us to these considerations — whether the branches be produced to our liking ie whether they grow round about (ie means in proper distances) round the stem, at the top, the middle or lower part — whether all the branches are grown on one side, all one above another, or in degrees (ie perhaps at a great distance/or also means an equal distance) from one another tho round about the stem; or if they are grown from one and the same eye, & likewise whether it be at top middle or lower part of the stem — Lastly whe all those branches are of themselves disposed to open & spread or all of them to keep close togr in a confused manner — wch are probably all the different ways in wch the first shoots of every new planted Tree form themselves, when it strikes root. In this case the great branches are only to be preserved as they only to serve for the formd. of the Tree, if they are well placed.

The first priming if the tree has produced 2 — fine branches well placed; shorten them equally to the compass of 5 or 6 inches in length, but above all take care that the two last eyes of the extremity of each branch so shortened look on the right & on the left upon the two bare sides, to the end that each of them producing at least 2 new ones, those four may be so well placed that they may all be preserved in a regular order of training, and in

order to that, if it be a dwarf they must all contribute to form the thin round to be desired, if a Wall tree to form the flat & full round; it wo.d be ill running if the 2 last eyes looked either on the inside of ye Dwarf to fill it up or on the outside to open it too much, it being requisite well to establish the first ~~beauty~~ beauty of the figure of ye Tree, wch is to open in a round equally garnished: So likewise in Wall Trees the pruning wo.d not be well performed, unless it were ordered so that the two eyes on the extremities of the two Branches, that are to be shortened, sho.d shoot upon opposite sides of the new branches they are able to produce, for it is necessary those very branches sho.d have of themselves & without the least violence a natural disposition to place themselves well upon those parts of the Wall, wch we wo.d cover.

If one of the 2 branches has any advantage over the other in thickness, so that it is probable it may produce 2 other thick ones, while the other can yield only one, care must be taken nevertheless to preserve as well the two of the thickest branches as the single one of that not so thick, so that all three may be preserved as fit & necessary to compose the figure, otherwise if it sho.d be necessary to remove some as ill favoredly grown it wo.d be a loss – if a fruit branch sho.d perchance be joined with the two wood branches it may be preserved.

The first pruning of the Tree if it has produced only 2 branches, both beautiful & thick, but ill placed – if one of these branches be considerably lower than the other & perhaps both on one side or one on one side on the top of the stem & the other at the bottom of the oppo: side, you must preserve but one, & let that be the fittest to begin a good figure, cutting off the other so close that it never may be able to produce any thick ones

in the same place, it being certn that if both were preserved they wo? not make a tree of any agreeable figure — If the low branch be equally good with the upper one, leave the low one as affording the best opportunity to make the best figure & strongest tree.

If the Tree has produced 3 or 4 well placed branches, or else 3 or 4 ill placed & those all on the extremity or a little beneath it — If they are on the extremity at once of ~~the~~ them & in a proper place to form ~~stem~~ a fine Tree, they must be pruned in the same manner as directed for pruning the two branches, if they be all of an equal thickness they must all be used alike. If one or two of them be somewhat less in thickness but still fit for wood branches, or at least half wood & necessary to contribute to the figure, those must only be pruned with a prospect of getting one only new branch from each taking care to have it on the side most empty & to that end they must be shortened to an eye that looks on that side, & care must be taken that the two last eyes of the others, wch are thought may look tow: the 2 oppo: sides, in order to begin to fill up — the more. If those 3 or 4 ~~branches~~ branches shoot out a little below the extremity it is but shortening the stem to them.

When the branches that are produced are most of them ill ones, & cannot all conduce towards the forming a fine Tree, nor cannot all be preserved, examine whether among the 3 or 4 there are not at least 2 pretty well situated, the one on the one side, & the other on the other, & whether they are not too far distant to frame a foundation for your figure, & if that be so they may very

well serve & answer by cutting off the others, the 2 preserved must be pruned in the same manner as before explained for pruning the Tree having 2 good Branches - Care must be taken that those two being pruned may be found after=wards of an equal ~~length~~ height tho' of a different length, to the end that those that may shoot from them may begin your figure happily;- good weak branches must be carefully preserved for ~~fruit~~ fruit, only shortening them a little on the extremity, when they appear too weak for their length not failing to take away all the sap= less branches.

If your Tree has produced 5 6 or 7 fine Branches or more, it will be usefull to preserve 3 or 4 of those, that a skilfull Gardener shall think fit, both from their situation & length, to be the fittest for his purpose; this being so, all the others must be cut off, if they be higher than those that are preserved, especially if they be thick, for if they are weak, that is fit for fruit branches, they must be preserved like they have performed what they are capable of doing — If among the thick ones there chance be a great many small ones, preserve 2 or 3 of those, that are best placed, breaking off the extremity of the longest a little, & not meddling with those, that are naturally short, & taking away of course all those that if left would cause confusion.

The Tree that in the first years planting produced 2 thick branches for wood & one or 2 small ones for fruit, if in the 2d. year the sap has altered its course from the thick branches to the smaller ones, then the smaller ones will become wood Branches by the unexpected sap they received. In this case the moderation

of these branches must be cut quite off into the mother Branch, w^ch will undoubtedly the 2^d year conduce to a beautiful head the production of that thick branches, that shot first, being used as Fruit Branches, by reason of the ass abundance of sap they receive.

If a Tree from the first years pruning has produced four fine branches or more 'tis clear it has a great deal more vigour than any of the rest we have ment^d; therefore 'tis necessary sometimes to preserve some branches upon it, w^ch at that time are no ways conducing to the figure of the Tree, but to serve for a time to consume part of the Sap, w^ch might be prejudicial to the branches that are to yield fruit, these superfluous branches may be left long & pruned at pleasure, since they are to be wholly taken away as soon as the Tree is formed & begins to bear a reasonable quantity of fruit — as for those that are essential to y^e beauty of the Tree prune them a little longer than those ment^d in the preceding cases, i.e, that is about 2 or 3 eyes at most so as well to avoid to confusion, as to make an advantage of the vigour of the Tree, w^ch without such a precaution wo^d not yield fruit for a long time, because the great abundance of sap might convert into branches all the eyes that tho^s have turned to fruit buds, had their nourishment been more moderate.

Such a Tree at the end of the second year will appear in a manner quite formed, by means of all the new branches, that every one of the old ones, being pruned, have produced on their extremities; and among the new ones care must be taken to choose those that conduce to the beauty of the figure, to prune them again, partly of the same length, as those w^ch have been pruned for the first time, from w^ch they proceed, endeavouring to distinguish whether the branch that has been pruned may produce 2 at least in order to preserve them if fit for our purpose; or if one must be taken away let it be the highest, for the lowest being preserved is fittest for the form, & by that means not only the place that is cut shall be quickly covered again, but besides it will make no wound upon the branches that shall be preserved & consequently the Tree will be much handsomer & sounder; but if the vigour

of the Tree still continue & even to augment visibly, in wch case confusion is to be feared either in the heart of a Dwarf, or in respect of a Wall Tree of any kind as Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries; therefore the 2d pruning must be performed yet a little longer than the first, particularly if the Tree inclines to be close, & that length must be about a large foot, or a little more, to employ that abundce of sap, wch we may judge must not be restrained nor contained in a small space. When from the 2d pruning othr good branches shall be grown, wch shall begin to open the Dwarf reasonably well, or to fill sufficiently our Wall Tree, especially the Tree beginning to yield fruit then we must return to our ordinary way of pruning of 6 or 7 inches upon the most vigorous branches & 4 or 5 upon the moderate ones.

Here the Author advises <u>every body</u> not to be <u>obstinate</u> in preserving dear Trees, wch yearly bear

the end of the Summer grow very yellow without having produced fine shoots, nor those of which the extremities dye every year — the same thing may be sd of the Peach Tree, that appears the first years to gather green at the greatest part of their eyes, & those that are attacked with little fleas & pismires; such peach Trees have certainly some rotten Roots, & will never do well.

Trees planted with many branches upon them are not so easily turned to a good figure, as young ones chosen out of ye Nursery & generally produce them Roots disorderly, & consequently must be often cut & wounded before you can bring it into form.

Whereon a Tree dies change the Earth where it grew before another is planted in its room

Apricots & Peaches often require a 2d & some times a third pruning besides what is done at the end of the Winter, the last must be performed in the middle of May, when the fruit is either knit

or blasted, at which times they are not only advanta=
geous but necessary; at the same time you must trim
likewise the buds & useless Branches of some others,
wch is no less necessary than those kinds of Pruning;
these are all necessary to strengthen the Tree & to
its well doing.

When a branch well placed either against
a wall
or in a Dwarf, hath shot false wood, neither more
for figure a fruit, cut them out off within the
thickness of a Crown piece sloopingly, tho' it is
best done at the first appearance in the summer
by breaking off the bud.

Cut off all the branches that shoot from
a hard knob, upon wch the stalks of Fruit
have grown — Also those wch proceed from a
short streight branch like a spur, tho' the spurs
themselves are to be preserved, yet the branches
growing from them will never be good for any
thing

thing; if the spur produce more cut it off.

Pruning some weak branches may as well be
done by pinching them off with the finger & thumb as
cutting with a knife.

When an old Tree shoots out stronger Branches
towards the bottom than at the top, & the top be in
an ill case, cut it off and form a new figure from
the lower ones, but if the top be vigorous cut off
the lower shoots, unless they are well placed to
continue for the benefit of the Tree

The order of nature in production of branches
& Roots is to send forth a lesser than the branch
of wch it comes, if such prove thicker than the
stem out of wch it grows in branches, use them
as falsewood: in roots it is not material, the
thickest being the best; and in branches, if the
situation favor the figure, you may preserve them.

Consideration must be had in pruning of the place from whence branches proceed in determining whether they are good & fit to answer a good end. also regard must be had to the effect of former pruning in order to correct the defects of it & to continue the advantage of it.

Dwarf Trees not being supported by any wall if they are likely to bear more fruit then they can sustain without breaking the branch care must be taken to lessen the weight by taking off some of the bearing Buds or some of the fruit.

In vigorous Trees the weaker branches are the fruit bearers, ~~In~~ in weak Trees the stronger chiefly, therefore in the latter case prune of the feeble & small.

In vigorous Trees 3 Branches (wch are good ones) may put forth at one eye; generally the two side branches are to be preserved & the middlemost cut off in May or June.

Tho it be unsightly either in a Wall tree or Dwarf to see a thick branch croping the middle of the Tree, yet if it be to fill up an empty side it may be permitted.

A Wall fruit Tree tho' always be untacked before it is pruned; for thereby you may order it to a better figure than if the old Tacks remain.

A multitude of branches in the first year is not always a sign of vigour, but if weak an ill omen, & a token of infirmity in the Root.

From some Trees especially Pears sometimes proceed horizontal Branches wch are admirable

to be preserved, either shooting inwards or outwards.

When a Tree, Peach or Plum, ceases to put forth new Branches, look upon it as a decaying Tree, & prepare another for its place, in the mean time cut out the sapless wood

Thick Branches growing from the ends of — others tolerably thick & long, must be cut off short, that others may push in their stead; for if they were continued & pruned according to ordinary method they would grow long & naked.

If an old well bearing Tree be disordered with false wood by ill pruning, take it lower by cutting off a branch or two yearly till it be sufficiently shortened, if it be a good Tree worth preserving, otherwise graft upon it a better sort.

A vigorous Tree can never have too many branches, nor a weak one too few.

most Trees have a branch or two predominant; where the vigour is equally divided it is best, but if it incline to one side more than another it is very faulty.

Shoots put forth in Autumn are always bad & must be taken off.

It is in the Gardeners power to make fruit buds grow, where he pleases, but not when he pleases.

A languishing Pear Tree may be restored by Pruning, & removal into better Ground, but not a Peach Tree, especially if Gum appears.

In all Trees allow less length to the weak than the strong branches.

When an upper branch requires shortening cut it close to another, that it may heal over, but when a lower one is cut off, do it sloping, or at a little distance that a new one may

grow out of it.

If a young crooked Tree produce a fine-branch below the crook cut off the head close to the branch.

Branches shot from the ends of others are commonly good wood, yet sometimes it happens otherwise & then it must be corrected.

If an old Peach tree shortened hath put forth several good Branches order it as a young planted Tree, but leave the branches longer.

First pruning of wall fruit Trees sho^d be performed in Feb: and Mch;

The second the mid. of May;

The time for rimming superfluous or needless buds & sprigs is all the Summer as occasion requires.

It is not easy to set down precisely what branches must be thus pruned or trimmed, but a skilful Gardner, who by the foregoing Rules has formed the Idea of a fine Tree, & concluded what sho^d be left for wood & what for Fruit branches, will easily perceive what is fit to leave & what to take off be it either buds before they shoot, or shoots lately put forth; and observing the directions before ment^d in pruning, he'll need no further assistance in this matter.

1707 The Author describes "Pinching or Breaking" to be the breaking off designedly a tender sprig or shoot of any Plant without the help of any Instrument, only using the nails of your two Fingers i.e. Finger & Thumb; your shoots so served are not so apt to die & grow black as when cut with a knife: It may be practised on buds or tender shoots in April or May,

and sometimes in June or July; it is commonly practised on the shoots of Melons Cucumbers &c not on fruit Trees, but the Author used it on Pear, Peach, Fig and Orange Trees, but the Editors recommend it only on the two first.

(147) The author discommends boring a Hole in the Stem of a Tree & putting a peg of dry oak into it; or splitting the Root & putting a stone in it; pruning at the decline of the Moon, as expedients to make rigorous Trees bear fruit — He says the most effectual Cure is to open the ground so as to come at the Roots & cut off one two or three of them on one side, wch will stop the affluence of Sap — He says that taking them & replanting them is too violent a force upon them.

(148) A wound sometimes proceeds from an external accident; for instance, from a wound wch has been made by way of incision by a scratch & sometimes by an evil inward indisposition, that Gum is nothing but a spurted Sap, wch is subject to corruption & Rotteness from the time it ceases to be inclosed in its ordinary channels, wch are between the wood & the bark; in that case the remedy is easy, especially when it happens only on a Branch — When the distemper affects the Stem it often cures itself by a Knob or a continuation of new Bark, wch extends over the Bark so wounded — Sometimes he says it is necessary to apply a Plaister of Cow dung over it covered with a peice of Linen untill the wound is closed. When the Gum proceeds from the inside it is incurable on the Stem or Roots.

The Editors observe — The Author treats much

of bare Cow Dung, as a Plaister for all wounded Trees, but we have found by experience, that Cow or Horse Dung mixt with loam, made up like grafting Earth & worked up with a little Tallow, like Paste, is of a much better nature for the healing of wounds in all manner of Trees.

x.

3 May 1818

Spanish Pears

No 1 Pera Reales ie Royal Pear
11 Pera Pardas Grey Pear
111 Pera Paretta – g
1111 Pera Iverno – Winter Pear

Grafts put in of the above as under 3 May

No 1 & No 2 on the forward Pear by the Mushroom House viz^t No 1 Left hand Graft, No 2 Right hand Graft; the rest on the Grey Beurre as under, Right hand another Graft of No 1 — Middle No 4, Left hand No 3 —

May 10th.

Poir Angleise from Count de Colombes collection put in on my Colmar Pear all grafted by Braddick in his new Method — on the dates above.

N.B. I transcribed these 48 sides before I purchased the Book ergo on of them out

Extracts from a Book intitled
New Improvements of Planting
and gardening, both Philosophicae
and Practical, in 3 pts
By Richard Bradley, Professor of
Botany in the University of Cam:
bridge and F.R.S. 1726

mine of the Edition of 1719. / In treating of apple Trees he says, But,
as every kind of Apple will not do well
in Espalier, I cannot avoid mentioning
those few sorts, wch I have approved
to be most proper for them. The
Codlin, the Non pareil, Golden Pippin
Leston Pippin & Holland Pippin

to be the best: I have found them to bear plentifully & produce fruit upon the lowest branches — The Codlin, wch is the first Apple I ever meut. to propagate from Suckers taken from about the roots in Nov. or March; & the other sorts are encreased by grafting upon Crab Stocks in March; if by Dwarfs or Espaliers then on Paradise Stocks: the soil they delight in is a medium Earth between Sand & Clay, with dung worken in it & it be fresh: rather therein a mixture of Dung among it.

As to Kernel fruit, wch prosper greatly by pruning, instead of the knife he recommends breaking off the buds, wch will produce lateral branches — in May you discern what buds are shooting for use, i.e. either to fill up vacancies in espaliers or fruit branches, & it is at this time I wd. disbud the Tree of y^e others, wch I esteem useless, for then the sap will bear the wounds.

Dwarf Apples are best grafted on Parad. Stocks, ie for keeping in compass & bearing abundance of Fruit, with little pruning — I have known them cultivated in Holy Island some times to sale of fruit, that the apples [illegible]

the tree & the soft.

Paradise Stocks are raised with us by planting the Cuttings or Suckers of them in Autumn, they strike root & grow freely, they were brought & originally from France, but are now to be met with in the Nurseries about London, for Standards, Crab Stocks out of the woods are the best.

Pears — The first sort is the little muscat, — the Catherine Pear — The Duepe Madam, Summer Bon chretien, Summer Borgamot, & the Orange Bergamot &c.

Pears are either grafted in the ordinary manner between the Cyder kind & Pear — 2 sorts of Stocks are used Wildings or Kernel Stocks, sometimes such as are taken from the roots of old Trees & planted in Nurseries; these are good for Standards, because they put the bud or graft forward, but Quince Stocks are much better for Dwarfs, low bushy or Espaliers, because they confine the bud or graft & produce Fruit quickly near the ground — The soil they delight in is a moist Earth, inclining to Clay, so that neither

this or the Apple Tree delight in what is called rich earth - If indeed this sort of Trees seems to ~~dark~~ decay, encourage it at the root with carrion or the blood of some animal, for that has a wonderful effect upon all kinds of fruit Trees - it seems therefore as if the animal & vegetable were made for the support & food of each other - In pruning avoid as much as possible the knife; upon the cutting off of a large branch, if necessary, cover the wound with a mixture of Tar Rosin & Pitch immediately after the amputation [Braddick says Tar & pounded chalk is better] the Author does not admire Dwarf Pears they seldom bear, he turned a Row of Dwarfs with never bore into Espaliers and they produced plentifully.

The Espaliers for apples & pears should be 6 feet high, that there may be room for bearing branches to be laid into them - Summer Pears are the best for Espaliers - A friend of the Author had occasion to remove an Orchard of Apple & pears of 20 yrs growth to another Estate a mile distant the trees were in good health & bearing he opened Trenches about the roots in November, & made preparation to remove them in the new Orchard by making holes big enough to admit the roots

of Earth he designed to transplant with each Tree. Soon after the Roots began to be violent enough for his purpose & so tied loosened the earth about the roots, Heal with the help of Leavers he raised the Trees out of the Ground without breaking the earth about them, & conveyed them upon sledges to their stations in his new Orchard, where they remained ~~in that state~~ in that state they would without doing any hurt to their roots, till it began to thaw. Then he finished his work by filling up the trenches, treading down the earth close to the roots. about a month afterwards when they were thus fixed he discreetly pruned off about one third of the boughs as near as he could guess to answer the quantity of roots they had lost, and the following Summer he had a good parcel of fruit upon them. This method would be no less useful in the removal of young Trees at Midsummer wch would succeed very well as the Author has experienced, he conceives the sap to be at rest about midsummer, & that their transplantation ~~may~~ may be then performed with as much reason as at the common Season for that work, for they have then

time to
more strong then themselves & form their
roots before Winter than those removed
at Autumn & will be better prepared
to make strong shoots than any Trees
that are
~~be~~ planted in the Spring — Those
Trees that shed their leaves will save as
well by this method as evergreens if
their roots do not dry.

The Medlar is grafted upon the
Hawthorn in March & is only
fit for Standards in the remotest
part of the Garden.

The Quince is raised from Layers,
Cuttings & Suckers, taken from
the root; it is a natural fruit
wch does not require grafting a
budding, and comes early into bearing
The young twigs may be laid into the
Earth in Feby, or Cuttings planted
in Oct & will take root without
difficulty, this plant loves a moist
soil & shade.

Observations and Experiments —
~~Nectarins & Apricots~~
~~may be~~ About September make your
plantations of Suckers taken from the
roots of the Muscle plum, the white
pear plum & the black Damask, to
inoculate peaches upon, but they must
not be budded till the 2d year after
they have been planted in the Nursery,
peaches budded upon the Almond
raised from the Stones will succeed — Almonds are

to be put into the Grd as soon as they are ripe & in one years Growth may best be inoculated, for they are apt to gum when older

Nectarines & Apricots may likewise be budded upon any of the above ment.d Plum stocks & with proper success better than upon the before sort of Stones

The Stones of black Cherries or Morellas shd be set or sown in Autumn to rain-stocks to graft all other Cherries upon — they shd be planted out the 2d year after they come up in lines about two feet apart & the like distance shd be preserved for all other stocks that are to be grafted upon — Cherries never do well if grafted — Peaches & Nect.s will rarely thrive but by inoculation; all these are subject to Gum & often lose whole Arms by a Canker that attends the Gum, wch commonly comes by unskilful pruning, but more especially by ~~pruning~~ cutting into the wood by Midsummer pruning, therefore at least season take off as few shoots as possible, near the old wood, but take up slightly as many as can conveniently be laid into the wall; dead wood & the shoots

of two a three years growth must then be cut out, and the Author advises a Mixture of Tar Pitch and Bees ways to be laid upon any capital ~~wou~~ wound or else that it be burnt with an hot iron to prevent the Gum issuing.

The Gooseberry & Currant — Both ought to be kept free from old wood, never leaving on the plants any shoots exceeding three years old, if it can be avoided, for the largest fruit is always found upon the youngest Branches: These fruits are ripe in July.

The Filbird may be grafted on the — Hazel & will succeed very well.

Blights

Blights may be prevented or checked by making a Fire of heaps of weeds ~~chaff~~ &c and other combustibles on the Windward side of the Garden or Orchard & set them on fire, that the smoke may poison either the Insects or their Eggs as they pass along in a blighting day — These fires have been known to have good effect in destroying Caterpillars even after they were hatched & had began to devour the Trees, by suffocating them & forcing them to drop on the ground where they have been swept up in large quantities & killed.

That a Pepper is affirmed by a Gent of great Reputation, that pepper dust being strewed upon the blossoms of any Tree will preserve them from Blights, wch may be, because Pepper is said to be present death to every Creature but Mankind. Now altho this last secret is too costly for common use, yet it may be of service in some particular place for the Trial of a

a new Tree, where a taste of the Fruit only is found
and besides it helps to inform us that Blights
are occasioned by Insects or their eggs lodged
upon a Plant, & that Pepper dust will not
suffer them either to live or to be hatched.

Every Plant has its particular insect,
those that infest Turneps will not touch
any thing else, such as Cabbages Carrots
Parsnips or the like — Every Tree has
also its peculiar insect — nay those
insects wch nature has designed to
prey upon the flowers of a Plant will not
in many cases eat the leaves or any
other part of the same Plant — The leaves
of Trees have also their insects, viz.,
the Silk worm upon the Mulberry Tree
& the common white Butter
Fly

fly on the Cabbage & Plants of that Tribe and
the bark & wood of Trees have also their
several kinds of Beetles, wch may upon know
how often our carnations & flowers destroyed
by little worms, wch eat the pith, and all these
if I mistake not, have their Ichneumon flies,
that feed upon them, & by the help of fine
tubes growing about them convey their eggs
into the Bodies of the Nimphæ or Caterpillar
where they hatch as soon as the Caterpillars are
laid up in Aurelia, & feed upon them till they
are themselves perfected & make their way into
the world.

Grafting or as he calls it grafting or
Inoculation.

He says we may graft Apples upon Pears
or Pears upon Apples, & both of these upon
the common White thorn, upon which likewise
&c

we may graft the Bays and Services, and upon the Grafts we may also graft the Lumice, all these may be made to grow upon one Tree by Whip Grafting or by Cleft Grafting or Stock Grafting or by ino=culating eneying or budding.

He then describes the methods of Whipgrafting as usually now done, & therefore not here repeated;
Then he says we must tie them fast with Bass & cover all the wounded part with fine loam well mixt with Cow Dung, or we may cover the wounded part with the following mixture viz.t To 4 Oz: of Bees wax add as much tallow & when these are melted tog.r add about an Oz & 1/2 of Rozin, to be used when Blood warm with a soft brush, & then we need not tie the Stock & Scion tog.r for these Coverings are only designed to keep the air & the wet from the wounded parts till they are united, wch they will soon be if the tongues of the Stock & Scion are well wedged into one another.

After describing Cleft Grafting he says, "And as Cleft grafting is practicable upon the oldest Trees, so it is to be done upon Plants, wch are not more than 3 mo.s old from the Seed: This I learnt from Mr. Curtis of Putney a very curious Gent in the knowledge of Plants; His Method is when he raises Orange Trees from seeds, as soon as he finds they have got a Stalk about 3 quarters of an inch above the ear leaves, he cuts off the top & making an incision cross that Stalk bears his knife downwards towards the part where the Earleaves join with it, then choosing a tender shoot of a bearing Tree that will make

with the Stock, he cuts the bottom of it in the manner of a wedge, and places it in the meision made in the Stock, so that the barks may join, & and then applies some of the grafting wax warm with a fine painting brush — This operation, he says may be done all the Summer long —

It has been found experimentally that some Apples raised from Kernels, did exceed the best that cou.d be found of grafted Apples in delicacy of Taste.

An apple Tree raised from the Seed will last a much longer time than one grafted or budded.

Apple Trees permitted to grow without ~~budding~~ grafting or removing will endure for 1000 yrs.

* in 2d paragraph on the next side —

X marg. M in before Grafting Stocks Decr

We have it confirmed into a proverb that dry Years do not blast, but moist Years & Years following after rain do & damp Grd make Years,

* In a piece of Grd I filled up a Hole of fine Garden Mold carried thither in Barrows, and in the midst of this fine mould in the most temperate weather I did monthly from Augt to Spring set Kernels of the finest sort of Apples, delineating in a Scio graph the several kinds in their several places — I now find that the Kernels of Apples grafted on Crab stocks prove not all Crabs, nor (as I guess) altog. the kind of Apple whence the Kernal was taken.

I find Generous Rules of distinguishing the hopefulness of the Fruit by the first Leaves

of the yearling Plant not void of foundation — a short & dark green leaf prognosticates a Crab fruit:— a larger leaf & thick, but also dark green I have found a winter apple but the Stock hardy to endure a stiff Clay Ground: a sandy willowish broad leaf denoteth a flat minged Apple as the Kentish Codling, wch holds out well ag.t Blasts: a pale green as the Pompion or Barberry leaf especially if the leaf be limber also and the head of the leaf the paler that growth roteth a delicate fruit; a wrinkled leaf neither very dark nor very light ~~& the leaves the top the fairer that fruit~~ moves read streaked with Crab stocks have reddish tops.

For the incredible duraunce of apple trees to 1000 years I have

N.B. Lawson speaks of the incredible longevity of apple trees (round) from the Romans

upon much experience & many reasons abated much of the presumption of my censure I'is true that if a man aim at present profit then grafting is his way, but if he aim at the profit of his posterity, then it is best not to graft at all — To this I add that most of the ingrafted apple Trees are apt by the overweight of their fruit to lean towards the ground and I have seen some of them quelled quite to the ground where they do renew their strength & get up again into many Trunks in a continued order answerable to the old Fable of the Giant Antæus. Every inspring Trunk of mine of these Ap: Trees is much more lasting than any grafted Fruit Tree & many aged people have assured me they have perceived no difference in their growth or decay in their whole age from their Childhood; I will take upon my credit the wonders

of one Tree of this kind now growing in Ocle Orchard — The fruit is not very sappy nor pleasant, the leaf dark green & thick, My friend made 5 of our large Hogsheads consisting of 64 Gal. of Cyder without the mixture of any Water — He that says to was Owner of it he is now past 80 of him (strawer makes up Hogs 3 Hheds 4) strength & perfect memory, and affirms he never cd discern any change in it —

For duration of the Fruit Tree much Care must be taken in the removal, wch tho' always be after the leaf is fallen, when the Autumn Rains have softened the Earth at the roots, that the roots be not bruised or wounded in the removal & the Tree tho' keep the same position towards the Heavens, the roots in the same bottom, the smaller fibres or bearded roots, rather cut at the ends than rumpled up & the earth in wch the stock is laid some what of the same kind, but bettered & mellowed not with undigested muck but with fine mould & shovelings of the fold, if the roots are cut or bruised to the same proportion the branches must be lopped: in a grafted Tree every bough tho' be lopped at the very tops in Apr: & May, not in Cherries or Plums: in a stat. Plant the boughs tho' not be lopped, but some taken off close to the Trunck, that the Root at the first replantation be not engaged to maintain too many suckers & this must be done with such discretion that the top branches be not too close by: for the stat. plant is apt to grow spiry & thereby fails of fruitfulness — The branches that are cut will grow if set but slowly If the top prove spiry & the fruit unkind the due remedy is by grafting.

for is grafting to be used only as a remedy; for it doth most certainly improve the kind of y^e fruit, insomuch that a graft of the same fruit doth meliorate the fruit & produce a larger apple more juicy & better for use, some ~~have~~ triplicate the Grafts for the same reason.

Same author

To make a new plantation of Asparagus in the Kal. Gard^n

First trench the Earth & lay a good coat of Dung at the bottom of the Trench, covering it over with earth about 6 or 8 inches, & when the whole piece is thus prepared begin your plantation, allowing 10 inches distance between the 2 Plants & 4 lines of plants in each bed, leaving 2 feet between the ~~alleys~~ Beds for the Alleys, the first year you may sow Onions on the Beds — March is the proper month for ~~making~~ new Plantations of Asparagus.

Same Author

Orange Trees & Lemon Trees

There is little difference between the Orange & the Lemon Tree in the ordering & managing of them They are usually imported from Genoa or other Foreign Parts — the proper season for importing them is in Feb:^y, so that there may be at least a fortnight in that month to prepare them for growth — he then gives directions for treating them on importation, he advises first to them upon wet moss for a week giving them as much air as can be, if not too sharp in the day time for about a week, & to be turned once in 12 hours it will serve to recover their

shrunk

shrunck Vessels and swell the Bark, then examine their roots & cut off with a sharp knife all their wounded & dead ~~part~~ parts, and the earth about them if any must be taken away their remaining tops must likewise be pruned off, leaving only the vigorous shoots about 3 or 4 inches long, & the wounds plaistred over with soft wax; in this state lay their roots in Rain or pond water for 12 hours & set them to drain for ½ an hour after they are taken out before you plant them; the pot must be just big enough to admit of 2 inches thick of the following earth on every side of the roots & no more, lest the warmth of the Hot bed, they are to be set into, has not strength enough to reach them & make them strike for the Hot bed must be moderate & gentle lest the roots be scorched & then it will be to no purpose to attempt the recovery of the plants ——

The earth he recommends is ⅓ rotten wood one third fresh sandy loam and as much mellow Earth well mixed & sifted together — ~~Set them~~ Set them upon a Hot bed, when the heat is past, after the whole bed is covered with mould to prevent the steam of the Dung rising & annoying ye plants — the Bed shou'd be made under a warm wall sheltered from the cold air with glass on the sides & on the top; water them moderately once a week like apree & then if the weather be ~~warm every third~~ warm every third day, at all times when the Sun shines warm upon them the tops must be covered with mats lest the tender shoots wch begin to put forth be scorched & by that means perish. In May when the shoots shew vigour give them air by degrees

by opening the Glasses towards Sun set if not too cold, this if done ~~carefully~~ judiciously will tend to strengthen them; they must be shifted every 6 weeks during the course of their first shoot into fresh hot beds, but as soon as fruit is over, I wo^d not advise to force them any more, but rather prevent them throwing out a second shoot by exposing them at Large to the open air in a place shaded from the Sun where they may remain till the 1^st week in Sept^r & then carry them into the Green-ho:; at wch time 3 or 4 inches of the earth on the top of the pots sho^d be carefully taken away, without injuring the roots & as much fresh mould put in its place — allow them as much air as possible, day & night, till the latter end of Oct^r during wch time the Windows of the Green House sho^d never be shut unless the Winds or Frosts are very severe, & in the following winter months when the weather is moderate no opportunity shd be lost of opening the Ho: — These trees, tho they love the shade, quickly perish if they have much water let them be refreshed with a little at a time, too much wet ~~kills~~ chills & rots the roots & destroys the plants — Sheeps Dung & Deers Dung steeped in the water for orange trees contributes to make them healthy, the effect of violent & hasty watering upon these trees is to make the leaves turn yellow & drop off — in the Feb: following renew the earth as in the preceding Autumn trim the heads leaving 6 inches of the preceding Summer shoots strong or less in proportion as they are disposed plastering the wounds with softwax, after this they will make good shoots the 2^d Summer if directly made acquainted with the external air before they are set out of the House

It is usual to bring them out about mid May if moderate rains fall at that time, & I have known the rule laid down to set them out when the leaf of y^e^ Mulberry is as large as a Crows foot, w^ch^ perhaps may be a certain sign of the settled temperature of the weather — I have indeed myself paid little regard to either of these rules but have ~~chiefly~~ chiefly trusted to the time of the new moon in May, which I have observed commonly brings gentle showers & warm weather.

For the Summer ~~sta~~ station it is advisable to provide some shady place in the Garden — change the pots as the roots increase & always plant these Trees so shallow in the pots that none of the Stem be set below the earth but rather let the roots be seen, & also let not the pots be too large for then the roots will chile by having too much moisture about them. Great Quantities of Blossom are certain signs of weakness, and a Forerunner of Decay, unless timely prevented by pruning them off as soon as they begin to appear — The Seville Orange is the best for Beauty of the Leaves and for the goodness of its Fruit, w^ch^ comes to maturity with us, the China Orange never makes a handsome ~~T~~ Tree always, inclining to look sickly & seldom bears fruit in perfection — The Portugal Lemon & the lime bear good fruit, w^ch^ will ripen so well with us that I have gathered as good fruit from my own Trees as any that have been brot from abroad. Citrons & Shadocks also ripen well in England, & if they happen to be found in any collection observe they grow much quicker than the Orange & require larger pots & more waterings

to wch I add as a certain rule that pruning their branches must be avoided as much as possible I have known many trees spoild by it.

Having given directions for the management of large Orange Trees imported from Abroad, yet having found by experience, that Orange Trees raised from the Kernel in England are more hardy & will bear fruit with more certainty & in much greater quantities with less trouble, I shall therefore inform my reader of ye method I practice to raise them.

In Feb: I prepare a hot bed, in wch (as soon as the burning heat is past) I place several pots filled with light dry earth & sow the seeds of Oranges & Lemons in them about an inch deep, where they remain about 10 days, before they appear above the earth, give them little water till they come up, lest I rot the seeds, for when they are taken back from the fruit they are always covered with a kind of Mucilage, wch will remain moist for two days sufficient with the addition of a small heat to make the seeds sprout — Be then diverted into a story of Mr Anthony Van Leuwenhook, who raised some plants from seeds sown in common scouring sand in a little copper box, wch he kept in his watch pocket in the day time, & in the night in a Vessel of warm water (the box being shut close) by wch it was kept constantly warm — the 6th day he opened it & found the seeds had put forth a root half an inch long, & afterwards, as he reviewed them from time to time, he found them encrease & put forth branches — The experiment he adds was made by him to prove that every part of a plant, as well the leaves Flower & Fruit, Root & Branches, are all contained in the seeds, & their germination is only ~~filled up~~ the filling up and

explaining the minute rath wrapd up in the seeds
nor from any additional parts they receive from
the earth they are planted in.

He advises sowing the Lemon or Citron seeds
rather than those of Oranges, for since neither
of them will bear fruit till they are either —
grafted or inoculated, & the Lemon stocks will
as well receive the buds of Oranges as those
of their own kind, they sho^d be preferred for
their quick growth & hardy constitution;
how as these seeds will rise at least 4
inches high during the warmth of the
first hot bed, let the ~~last~~ pots be shifted
every 5 or 6 weeks into fresh beds till any
& then begin to harden them for the Winter;
I have seen Lemon Plants raised after
this manner that have been near 3 feet
high the first year — In Feb: after they

are raised, ie, when a year old they sho^d be trans=
planted into small pots & again put into a hot=
bed till the season is warm enough to set them out
in the open air & in July some of them will be
fit for inoculation & the rest to inarch the May
following.

The most proper season for budding these Trees
is about the 10 July, at which time the buds will
readily grow and the following Spring as the wild
part of the Plants above the buds must be cut off
and the wounds covered with soft wax — you may
expect a shoot of bearing wood almost a foot long
before Winter with the help of a hot bed & in 2
yrs afterwards they will begin to fruit if well
looked after & not over forced.

But inarching them is yet a much quicker
way to make them bear flowers & fruit; this
work is done in May & by the latter end of Aug^t
following they may be cut off; ~~they~~ they will then

have put upon them either green or ripe as you made choice of bearing boughs to inlay into the wild stock — I have heard of Trees that in less than 2 yrs from the sowing of the seed have had fruit upon them by these means —

The Holly

The Holly is a very ~~beate~~ beautiful Tree & will grow to a large Tree I have seen plants of the Holly 60 feet high in the Holly walk near Frencham in Surrey, in wch place they delight, the Soil is dry rather inclining to Sand than loam. The Holly is tap rooted & therefore does not love transplanting unless the roots have been pruned in the Nursery by ~~digging~~ digging about it, wch a Carefull Gardener will frequently do that they may rise with a ball of Earth when they are to be removed, but notwithstanding all this it is advisable to plant them in baskets as soon as they are taken up that the earth that riseth with the roots may not fall off from them in the carriage from one place to another, the Baskets they are planted in must be set with them in the places they are to remain in, & will rot in a few months, & not any ways hinder the Trees from the nourishment they require from the adjacent Earth, wch tho' be natural soil without the least mixture of Dung, & cannot be too barren. The removal of this Tree tho' be rather in Sept! leave the string — to save the trouble of watering — The Berries of this Plant when they are ripe tho' be gathered & after being laid to sweat for some time may be put to Sand or Earth till the autumn following when they may be sown in the Nursery Beds. Now as these lie in the ground for a long time before they begin to spring I would advise the following method to be made use of to forward the germination

tion and thereby gain at least a year in their growth
I have observed that Seeds or Berries of this kind, —
wch have been eaten by Fowls and passed thro' their
Bodies, have begun to vegetate soon afterwards;
we have therefore no more to do than to contrive
a mixture, which shall have in it a heat and
moisture resembling that in these Bodies of Birds,
and to lay the Seeds in it for a few days before
we sow them, which will answer the end we desire:
For this purpose provide a Bushel of Bran, in
which having mixed your Seeds or Berries
wet the whole very well with River or Pond
water, and let your preparation remain for
10 days without any disturbance in a vessel
of Wood or Stone. About 3 days after the mix=
ture has been prepared it will begin to heat & wd
10 continue for 30 or 40 days, if it were carefully
sprinkled with warm water from time to time as
it begins to dry; the heat of this wet bran will
prepare the Berries mixed with it & put them into
a vegetable posture in about a weeks time after the
fermentation has begun, and then they may be sown
in the Nursery: For this new invented artificial heat
the Author says, I am beholden to the incomparable,
Sir Isaac Newton, to whom every Art is greatly
obliged.

The young Stocks, which may be raised from the
Berries in this way will be ready to graft on or be
inoculated at 3 or 4 years growth if designed to
be trained up for ornament in the Garden; the
grafting must be done in March & the inoculating
or budding in July; but otherwise, if they are
intended for Standards or for Hedges, let them
be planted at their proper distances while they
are very young that they may be the better
accustom themselves to the Soil they are to grow
in.

Having given some account relating to the
common or plain leaved Holly I wish to set down
what I think material respecting the variegated
sorts of Holly so much esteemed for the ornament
of

of our Gardens — Of these there are about 20 sorts distinguished from one another by the names of those, who first discovered them; I shall only notice 3. — those whose leaves are fledged with cream colour, those ~~slay~~ edged with yellow, and the bloached sorts as the Gardeners term them — It is a certain rule, that, whenever this Plant has it's leaves edged with these distempered colours, it will always remain variegated & without putting forth so much as one green leave & on the other hand those that have their leaves bloached tinged or spotted in the middle seldom remain striped, if planted on good ground, but with from time to time shoot out branches entirely green, & at length lose all their colour, you may vary the sort either by grafting or budding at the seasons before ment.d.

The daniel

This will grow to a large size if grafted on a black cherry stock answers well & will keep its leaves all winter — (So with the

addendum per me Cherry on the answer well daniel. —) may be raised from the Berries sown in Feb: & covered over 2 inches of fresh natural earth or by layers or cuttings

Same Author. Finis.

S. S. Mushrooms —

120

The Practise in France is to dig a French 5 or 6 inches deep in the ground, & lay in it either the Dung of Horses Mules or Asses ridge wise in the shape of an Ass's Back then cover the Dung about an inch thick with fresh Earth just as it is taken from under a Hill rather sandy than otherwise and then cover the whole Bed with straw or dry litter as well to defend it from the frost in winter as from the scorching heat of the Summer

Sun

The bed being thus prepared water it twice or thrice a week without taking off the Covering of Straw, and in about a months time the Mushrooms will begin to appear & must be drawn up by the roots. These Beds may be made every month to produce Mushrooms all the year round.

The late famous Dr Harrison of Henly made Mushroom Beds much after the same manner only instead of Horse Dung he made use of old Thatch wch he told me turned musty grew mouldy much sooner than Horse Dung & would produce Mushrooms quicker and in greater plenty.

So I have likewise known some Melon Ridges, wch have been thinly covered with earth, to produce Mushrooms about Autumn especially if litter or Straw has been laid about them in August.

It is said that the Cuttings of the White Poplar about the root, being steeped in hot water, well fermented with yest, will produce very good mushrooms in a few days, and that the loose chips of the same tree buried in a decayed hot bed will do the like.

Xd

14 Augt 1810

Put in buds of the Noblesse Peach on the 2 Peach Stocks above the Jargonelle Pear on the upper East wall near the Drying Ground Door & one Noblesse Peach Bud on the 3d Peach Stock below the above Jargonelle —

Noblesse

All three take

Ed Sept 24th 1819

next to the 3d is a fruiting Bud, the more northerly three down. only one fruiting below

17 August 1819

Sundries from Braddick

No 1. Altesse Plum (very large & fine) one bud on the plum stock cut down nearest the Pond by the Door near the Mushroom House in the new Nursery – and 2 more on the Plum Stocks oppo: the Pier between the Grey Beure & the Colmart

2. Peach Divine (grows on Standards at Brapsdales) 2 buds on the ~~two~~ two plum stocks above, & two on the 2 Plum Stocks below, those two above ment.ᵈ (opposite the Pier) ~~are~~ in No 1.

3. New Fine large Cherry from a seed of Harrisons Heart – two buds on the Stock in the middle walk, & 3 on the Cherry Stocks nearest the Norfolk Basin in the Old Nursery –

4. Black Circassian Cherry ~~five~~ five buds on the 5 Stocks oppo: the Standard Kitchen –

Purfect Apple in the back Garden near the old Codlin above the Pears –

5. Blood red Peach – 3 buds on the American Peach agt the Wood Fence near the Barnington Peach at the Field Garden Gate.

6. True Prune Plum 6 buds on the 5 Stocks next the bottom but two opposite the old Codlin. W.ᵐ J.ˢ

9th Sept 1819 put in 2 buds of the Grose Mignon Peach into little Johns Tree in the Melon Grod –

Memorandum 10 Sept.ʳ 1819 – when I made the above mem: I thought Johns Tree was budded with a peach, but this day I found I had been mistaken, and that instead of a Peach it was budded with the red Roman Nectarine in 2 places, I therefore inserted a Mignon peach bud between the 2 Nect. buds, & consequently if they succeed the top & bottom buds will be Nectarines & the middle bud a peach –

Memorandum took down cuttings from large bunch of Grapes in Pots Fine dessert

Grapes in Pots marked on a Stick in Pots as under

1 Seedling marked No 1 + from the seed of a distrain Grape

2 Cuttings from Mr Urquharts vine — No 1 +

2 Cuttings from my old Hamburg Grape No 2 +

2 Cuttings from the pale red Grape now growing in the Centre of the H Ho: No 4 +

2 Cuttings from the pale red Grape that in larger pots grew in the hot house and was conducted behind the flue (very large) now taken away No 3 +

NB There are 3 other Cuttings of the old Hamburg Grape growing agst the upper East Wall 2 at the top near the corner by the door leading into the Drying Ground & one older a little lower down /.

1819. Saturday 24th August put in the following buds from a Nectarine in Mr Duplocks Garden, which I take to be the Revington Nectarine

2 buds on the Nectarine in the Stove house
2 buds on the Nectarine near the Fig tree
2 buds on the Peach shoot agst the new Wall near the Babington Peach.

=

To make the writing on the Labels of Trees planted in the open air permanent.

Take a piece of an India Ink and rub it upon the bottom of a plate then mix it up with common Ink as thick as you can write with it on vellum or Parchm.t and it will last for a couple of years or more — NB Vellum is the best.

Mem: Potatejohn proper name is Melongena

See H. S. Solanum Melongena.

13 Nov. 1810

Trees sent to Mr Garratt

Apples

New Golden Pippin

Pears

French Marquise

French Autumn Bergamot

Gefsanke Pear

Plums

Green Gage — St. Catherien

~~Coes golden Drop~~

Coes Golden Drop — Peche les grosse
& hatif

Peaches

A French Peach

Teton de Venus

Double Swalch Peach

American Peach

Spring 1819

Grapes Cuttings & Seeds put in in

Feb: 4

Seedling of Hampton Court Grape

11 Pots of Cuttings & Seeds from

Black Braddick

Seedling white Grape No. 12 pots

Do.

5 Pots.

5 Cuttings of John Garratts

Vine near the Pump door

5 Do. on the Ld hearing

the hothouse two eyes

2 one eyes d.

Memorandum — Experiment in January for next year omit cutting the Peach & Nectarines until it can be seen whether the buds you cut at are fruit or wood Buds —

Do. ——— I do not think it answers well to put in the Grafts very early in the Spring viz^t in March or beginning of April, the grafts after they have shot well are so often injurd & indeed quite cut off by the frost I have this year found them to answer best put in between the 2^d. Week in Apl & the 13 week in May — but I approve putting the buds in early

~~Tarring the Trees to prevent Slugs~~ Tarring the Trees to prevent Slugs does not answer with Peaches or plums I have not tried it on Apples, with plums I have & it failed

Cherries of 1819 & the year before

On the Cherry Stocks in the Nursery fronting the Recoce de Tours & Imperatrice plums drawing the line from West to East beginning at the West end i.e. that nearest the Fire Place

missed — N.o 1 marked either "N.o 4" or "4" ~~grafted by~~ Anslee

2 is a bud of 18 the year 1819 from a seed of Harrisons heart ~~of Nesle~~ fine large Cherry.

Taken & growing promisingly — 3 unknown ~~grafted~~ by A. and marked by ~~him~~ on a Stock N.o 2

missed

4 is marked either 7 or 1 I cannot distinguish which, grafted by Do

Taken & growing promisingly — 5 N.B. I think it is N.o 1. no, on four inspection by Mg: ~~thinking~~ to be 7 my own Bigareau Cherry ~~no a Cherry~~ on standard

Taken & growing ~~marked~~

missed — 6 blank

missed — 7 blank

missed 8 blank

taken 9 marked N°6 grafted by and growing promisingly Justice.

missed
10 Blank
11 Do
12 Do

13 bud of 1818 supposed the black circassion Cherry, but gf. missed

14 ~~circassian~~ my own Bigarreau grafted by Walter missed

15 Do but different from the last, because from the Laurel shoot grafted by W missed

16

~~taken off by accident, but~~ taken & growing 17 bud of 1818 black circassion Cherry

missed 18 blank

missed 19 Blank

missed 20 unknown grafted by A

taken & growing 21 marked N°1 Do

Ex^d 30 June 1819

Taken & broke off by accident, but broke out again & is now growing vigorously 22 Black circassian Cherry grafted by Justice

missed 23 unknown by Do

missed
taken 24 marked N.°5 by Do

missed missed 25 Laurel Bigarreau by Walter out of Standard

opposite the Crapfane in the lower Ground

missed one black circassian Cherry

× opposite to Mrs Brocks Vine ~~Apples~~ East side of Wall

2 Golden Pippins marked N°3. both taken

one of our own Codlins marked N°1.

One of Braddicks Fall apple N°2. taken

opposite the Rothouse fire hole

Another of our own Codlins marked N°1 (very fine) taken

Another B's Fall apple N°2. missed ×

On the small stocks in the new Nursery next to the seedlings opposite the Cherries

missed { N°1 / N°1 } Two Grafts Fair maid of Dorset

Both taken { N°2 / N°2 } Gravenstien — Gravenstien

On the old Golden Pippin Stock by the sloping wood fence, the highest graft is the ~~Gravenstien~~ taken Codling, and the two low on the wood stock Pippin one of wch is taken

× On the Cherry Stock in the middle walk marked N°1 — missed

Raised 3 Peach Plants from Stones from Grand Canary given me ~~by Braddick~~, last year by Braddick, they are now removed & growing as follows

1 on the wood Fence near the old French Codlin

2 more on the East side of the Lower Wall near Mrs Brocks Vine —

Memorandum — The Grape with Lord Liverpools name attached to it is a large purple Grape; the following is a Copy of Braddicks label sent with it.

"Large purple Grape sent as a present from abroad to Lord Liverpool."

Mr Braddick informed me that Wylie purchased his claims on the ~~in~~ Common Sadowne from Cooper Ward of Cuggate & Hunkel of Lane

Memoranda concerning Budding in 1819

4 July Mr Braddick budded 3 Breda Apricots on the 3 tale uppermost Plum Stocks next the French Codling and 2 Mamoth Plums on the two tale Stocks next the Gooseberry bushes also one Harrisons Heart on the Stock next to the

---

19 July 1819

Memoranda addenda de budding

Old Nursery by the Pond — upon the new shoot 2 from the corner Northward is a White Nectarine upon the 2 old Shoots at the corner next the Apple are buds of the Large French Plum next to the Linnet.
upon the Stock with 2 shoots, next to the Large Plum Stock budded with Damsons — another d° Large French plums
The new Lake Graft is
The two apricots below are from my Seadling and the 2 Peaches are nutmeg buds
=

Nursery by the Coaling

On the 1st tall Plum Stock next the Gooseberry bushes is a bud of the Mamoth Plum — d° on the Stock next Lock Dock; the two apricot buds on the Stock 2d above Coes Plum are Mr White's apricot d°o are two Stocks (Plum) below the small pear Stocks budded with Pigeons Pears.
The 3 Plum Stocks opposite the last mentd small Pear Stocks are budded with Pigeons Pear are Braddicks Breda ~~Bonpretien~~ apricot — the two next that are budded are budded with my Seadling apricot.
= The Plum shoot from the Orlean Plum is budded with the Nutmeg — Also the new Shoot under the Gooseberry Bush by the Black Currant Trees near the Stokehole — The middlemost of the Peach Shoots opps: the Stokehole taken last year is budded with a white Nect.e — also the Stock opposite the intermediate space between the Precoce de Tour & the imperetrice plums — next to that below is the Barrington Peach, next to that another Br Peach next to that a ditto next to that a D°.
The new shoot under Mrs Brocks Vine & the Gansel Bergamot Pear is budded with a White Nect.e
Two Barrington Peaches on the inclosure before the Stove house — and Little Johns Peach tree is budded with a Gallande Peach —

~~2 Pears~~

Shoots oppo: Mrs Brook Stamm Hall Lefthand old Sargonelle } 1 Pear Beure Ronge

1 apple called Raye Ronge. Dhyver

a hot
alled

9 July 1819

Exhact from a Book intituled

A View
of the
Cultivation
of
Fruit Trees
and the
Management of Orchards & Cider
with
Accurate descriptions of the most estimable varieties
of Native & Foreign
Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums
and Cherries
cultivated in the middle States of America
illustrated by
Cuts of two hundred kinds of Fruit of the natural
size
intended to explain
some of the errors, wch exist relative to the origin popular
names, & character of many of our fruits, to identify
them by accurate descriptions of their properties
& correct delineations of the full size & natural forms
tion of each variety, & to exhibit a system of Practice
adapted to our climate in the successive stages of
A Nursery Orchard & cider establishment
By William Coxe Esq
of Burlington New Jersey —

This Book belongs to
Mr Brodhead, he lent
it me, and I returned
it to him —

transcr

~~2 Pears~~

Shoots oppo: Mrs Brook Sycamy Hall Lefthand old Pomonelle } 1 apple called Raye Rouge. D hyver

1 Pear Beure Rouge

Grape Seeds pom H S sown in a pot 2 plants raised & flourishing called Early Sweet Grape pom H S

NB The Seeds were sown ~~the July~~ in May ~~7~~ 1819

9 July 1819

Exhact pom a Book intituled

A view of the Cultivation of Fruit Trees and the Management of Orchards & Cider with Accurate descriptions of the most estimable varieties of Native & Foreign Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums and Cherries cultivated in the middle States of America illustrated by Cuts of two hundred kinds of Fruit of the natural size intended to explain some of the errors, wch exist relative to the origin popular names, & character of many of our fruits, to identify them by accurate descriptions of their properties & correct delineations of the full size & natural formation of each variety, & to exhibit a system of Practice adapted to our Climate in the successive stages of a Nursery Orchard & cider establishment

By William Cope Esq of Burlington New Jersey

This Book belongs to Mr Broadstock, he lent it me, and I returned it to him —

transcribed

Philadelphia
Published by M. Carey and Son,
November 1st 1817.

Entd in the Registry
of the District
of Pennsylvania
22d Octr 1817.
signed D Caldwell
Clk off: District

D: Allison Printer.

Apples

No. 42 Reinette Franche.

This is the most admired winter Apple in France, the size is laige, the shape long, flat at the ends, & tapering towards the crown; the skin is yellow & when fully ripe is apt to shrivel; it has usually a number of cloudy, black russet spots on the skin, the stalk is short thick, deep planted, the flesh firm, rich & sprightly, it is often kept sound to the 2d. year — the Tree is of a handsome form, tall, large, of vigorous growth and an abundant bearer.

No. 56 Newark Pippin.

called the French Pippin in East Jersey, & in other places denominated the yellow Pippin — this Appa on young Trees is sometimes large; it is usually above the middling size: the form is oblong, full even & fair, hollowed at both ends, the skin has a greenish cast, turning yellow when fully ripe with clouds of small black dots — the flesh is firm, very rich, juicy & high flavoured; in taste & colour like the yellow flesh of a pear: it is the finest early winter apple of the middle states & sometimes in full perfection until the maturity of the Newtown pippin — it is also a much admired Cider apple, and an abundant bearer, but apt to drop early in the Autumn; the Tree is of an irregular growth, the branches crooked & drooping, requiring great attention in pruning which, when properly done, may be made conducive to the improvement of the natural growth. — its great fruitfulness will remunerate any expence in rearing the Tree in the best form to promote its growth.

N.º 62. Red Calville

The size of this apple is about middling, the form rather round, flattened at the Stalk, the stem short & thick; the skin smooth, the colour dark, covered with a white down, wch, when rubbed off, leaves a clear & almost black red: the flesh is white, sprightly & juicy, but not rich — it ripens in Nov.r & keeps well thro' the Winter.

This apple is much celebrated for its excellence by the French Writers but does not appear in this Country (America) to merit so high a reputation as it has acquired in France — its greatest merits are those of bearing abundantly & keeping well. —

N.º 77. Reinette grise.

This is described as an apple of superior excellence by the French writers, but does not in this Country (America) appear to merit so high a character; the size is below middling — the form flat, with a small hollow at each end — the skin ~~rough & tough~~ thick & rough, with some russet; sometimes it is a bright yellow with some red in spots: the flesh is firm & of a yellowish white, the juice abundant, sweet & sprightly; it ripens in the beginning of winter, & keeps late in the Spring.

N.º 82 American Pippin

This apple is in very high reputation both for cider & for keeping till very late in the Spring, often till Harvest. The shape is flat, without any hollow at the ends, the stem singularly thick & fleshy; the core very large, the skin a dark red with faint yellow spots & a portion of dark green, the flesh hard & white, the tree is of a growth remarkably spreading with hanging crooked shoots & very open. (next page)

Pears

* It makes cider nearly equal to the Grey House; I am informed by an intelligent & experienced farmer that 14 bushels of this apple are required for a Barrel of Cider — In the season of ~~fruiting~~ bearing it produces abundance of sound good fruit.

Pears

No 10 Epargne

This pear is of a long shape below the ordinary size diminishing gradually towards the stem, wch is about an inch in length, large & placed rather on one side — the crown is not hollowed — the skin is of a greenish cast, blotched with spots of a fawn colour, & sometimes with a little blush — the flesh is melting, the juice highly agreeable — it ripens about the beginning of August.

No 21 Bon Chretien D'Ete, or Summa Bon Chretien.

The Fruit is large & long, with a large long stalk inserted amidst several hollows & projections — it is swelled towards the blossom end and diminished towards the stalk; the skin is smooth, of a clear green colour, wch turns yellow when fully ripe; the flesh is white tender, half breaking, very juicy & sugary, the time of ripening the latter part of August; the tree is very fruitful, the leaves large and handsome & finely indented

No 25 Seckle Pear

Vide 3 Vol: Hort Trans 250 —

N°29 Verte longue Panachee, Striped long green or Culottes de Suisse

This is supposed to be a variety of the Monelle Bonche, or long green; the shape is round at the bottom end, tapering gradually by a gentle curve to the stem — The skin is yellow, with green stripes from the Crown to the Stem with spots of dark green; sometimes a portion of red towards the Sun is blended with the green. The Stalk about an inch in length, the flesh melting, fine & delicate, with little core — very juicy & sweet; it bears abundantly & ripens in the latter end of September.

N° 31. Sucre vert. or Green Sugar Pear

This pear came from France; it is of moderate size, the form round, a little oblong — the blossom end flat, the eye sunk but little below the surrounding part, towards the stalk it is a little diminished; the stem large about an inch in length; the skin is smooth & green — the flesh buttery the juice sweet & well tasted — it ripens in Oct.r — The Tree is of vigorous growth.

N°. 42. Epine D'Hyver, or Winter Thorn.

Is a large pear, round at the Blossom end, diminishing gradually with a gentle swell towards the Stalk, where it is somewhat round. The Stem is large, about an inch in length; the skin smooth, of a yellowish green; the flesh rich melting & tender; of an agreeable flavour: it ripens in Nov^r. & will keep till January.

N°. 55 L'Echasserie.

This pear is of the medium size, an oval form, diminished towards the Stalk, the blossom end very round, the eye not sunk, ~~the eye not sunk~~, the stalk large — the flesh is melting buttery & fine, the juice sweet musky & very pleasant — the skin is of a light yellow inclining to white; it's maturity is from November to — February; and it is an excellent pear; the tree is very handsome & fruitful & is an early bearer.

No. 61. Marquise.

This is a very large pear of pyramidal shape, rather flat at the Crown, gradually — lessening to the stalk, which is large & about an inch long, planted in a furrowed cavity; the skin is even & green - with dots of a deeper green, growing yellow when fully ripe; sometimes a light shade towards the sun; the flesh is buttery & melting, the juice sweet mild & sometimes a little musky, it ripens in Nov.r and December.

}

Peach

No 34, Heath.

This very fine clingstone Peach is generally esteemed the finest in our Country (America); the original stone was brought by the late Mr Dan'l Heath from the Mediterranean — it has ever since been propagated by Stone in Maryland, where I have seen it in great abundance & high perfection, as a natural fruit, in Sept.r & October; it is usually propagated in this & the adjoining States by inoculation; I have for some years raised them from the Stone & have now a number of vigorous trees from Stones brought from Maryland. It is a very large fruit; of a form rather oblong & usually terminating in a point at the head — the flesh is singularly rich tender melting & juicy — the stone frequently opens discovering the Kernel, the skin is a rich cream coloured white, sometimes with a faint blush, but the finest peaches are entirely white — the juice is so abundant as to make it difficult to eat this fruit without injury to the clothes, the leaf is luxuriant & smooth at the edge, the tree vigorous, hardy & long lived compared with other Trees; the fruit ripens in Sept.r, lasts thro' the month of October, & is frequently eaten in high perfection in Nov.r — it is of all peaches, when not too ripe, the most admired when preserved in sugar or in brandy.

Spring 1820.

Memdum. Fruit Trees when taken & have made long shoots from the bud, wch are (the 2d time) intended for Standards, & those wch are are not to be shreded ie deprived of the Eyes headed down to a foot above the bud, are not to be shreded or deprived of the eyes above the buds, in the former it is apt to kill the Tree, and in the latter to kill the bud — the above being confused papers

Example the 1st When the bud is taken upon a stock and made a strong promising shoot, it is not in the succeeding spring if intended for a standard to be shreded, ie the eyes taken from it until it is quite out at the top, when deprived of the eyes too early ie before the shoot is quite out there is nothing to draw the sap, and the shute dwindles & dies.

Example 2d When the bud is taken & has looks promising and you intended to take of the head of the stock down to a foot above the bud in order to strengthen you must not take of the eyes above the bud, for in that case there is nothing to draw up the sap & the bud dies for want of nourishment

Seeds from Mr. Braddick 19th Decr 1819 put into different pots

No 1. (8 nuts 4 pots) Inglans alba, or white walnut

2. (3 nuts 3 pots) new species of the Filbert.

3. (3 seeds 3 pots) Eugenia Jambos.

4. (2 seeds 1 pot) Forbidden fruit from Peru.

5. (2 seeds 1 pot) Annona or Custard Apple.

6. Malvoisè nigra or black Tokay Grape.

7 Muscadine Grape.

put in in March 1820

Left Half the Pots only the Seeds not coming up

1 Raddish round rouge half from Paris

2 Rave or Raddish blanche from Paris

3 Raddish Blanche half d'Holland from Paris

4 Red beet from Mr Dawson

5 Black red Cabbage from Holland

6 Onion or Oignon blanee half from Paris

Sown 29 March 1820
near the young Standard Cherry
Tree
Right Walk near the large
Gooseberry reed from Radd^k
28 March & put in the
next days

Copy literatim from Mr Braddicks
Note, accompanying an Apple Graft. ~~Sent~~
The Kentish Apple – Jill Baker – Mr
Simpson of the Temple produced two of
the largest Apples of the Season from
the Tree whereof the Graft was taken –
put in 3 Graft 1 Apl 1820 2 in the
lower Nursery – and in the in the
new Nursery

portuguese 3 April seed of
from the a Graft of the
Peach Apple, grafted portu
the preceding 3 Graft
2 taken

6 Grapevines
6 Malvoisie negra
7 Grapes by Rombine
10 Black Constantia
9 Seedling on Backwall
Sown 21 March
1820
in Pots.

French bean seed from Mrs Young
2d Apl 1820

1 Black Negro

2 Canterbury Wight I presume White

3 new sort of Duns —

and 2 pots of Arborea de Thura
Green House Plants —

Monday 2 Apl 1820

Put in 2 grafts of Pigeons Gargonelle Pear upon my Gargonelle on the new wall in the Lower Garden 1 Taken & growing

Also the 3 following Cherries on the 3 Shoots from the old Cherry tree near the Door in the Lower Garden — all missed & the Tree dug up

1 New Cherry from a graft of Anstees of last year

2 My own Bigareau Cherry

3 A graft from the May duke upon the 1st nearest the Laurel

the Door is Bigareau — the next Anstees Cherry & the Laurel Cherry the last

Also 2

Memo: some India Poppies for Mrs Urquhart

Do. for Mrs Robertson

Mode of laying down a layer
& Antice

Head mark in the notch

when stuck cut off at the lower part

1

Extract from a Book titled Bot. Garden Hort.

A Treatise on the Physiology and Pathology of Trees: with observations on the barrenness and canker of Fruit Trees, the means of prevention and cure

By P Lyon Comely Garden Edinb. 34

Edinburgh printed by C Stewart for the Author and sold by Archib. Constable & Co. Edinburgh, and Longman Hurst Rees Orme & Brown Lond.

Page 158 — If it is true, wch I believe cannot be denied, that the roots of Fruit Trees are more durable than the Trunk and Branches, we have every reason to conclude, that these shoots (ie shoots issued from Fruit Trees, wch have undergone the operation of peeling or barking wch he recommends) grafted upon roots will be a means of preserving the varieties of Fruit Trees to a later date than any that has hitherto been adopted, so far as I know; for here we have a double chance: the roots are more durable than the trunk & branches and grafts taken from the trunk are less subject to canker & decay than those taken from the bearing branches. Besides, as we conceive, that an equal growth of the Stock & Graft is necessary

to the health of the Tree, we are the more likely to obtain that object in this way, as the Stocks are often diseased and stinted when the Roots are healthy & free. Thus any man, who has a few Old Trees may have as many new ones as he pleases; for the peeling will give him abundance of grafts, and the roots will amply serve him for Stocks; for 5 or 6 inches of a root with capillary roots will be sufficient, and it will save the trouble of claying; for they are to be planted with the splicing 2 or 3 inches below the surface of the Ground, it will likewise allow longer time for grafting. The Grafts shd be cut off any time from the end of Oct: to the end of Dec: but not later. They may be spliced any time during the Winter & planted out when the weather is favorable, or they may be kept covered with earth and planted in Feb: or Mar:. We have reason to believe, that there are many species of Trees besides their own, whose roots will answer to graft upon; but what kinds will answer best must be determined by experience and further observation. In the case of grafting —

* Note. May not grafting on the branches and young shoots of stocks as a means of procuring more healthy Trees of different varieties, have been the method, but it will require time to know the result.

upon roots the graft and root not only unite but the graft itself frequently sends out roots.

Page 160 — I have practised 2 ways of grafting upon roots; first, of cutting the root away from the bulb of an old Tree, and allowing the far end to remain in the ground; putting the scion on the end — cut from the tree in the common way of grafting, and laying the earth round the splicing. I have found the graft succeed well in this way; but the transplanting became a very awkward & uncertain operation for the root frequently ran to a great length without any capillary roots but at the extremity, wch were apt to be broken off. The next way I tried was by cutting the root from the Tree & following it out to the extremity — cutting it out into lengths of 6 or 7 inches, studying always that each cut had a number of capillary roots, putting a scion on each of these cuts & planting them as already has been taken notice of; a great number of these have failed, but as

a considerable number have done well, it shews at least that it is not contrary to the laws of nature, the failure therefore must be owing to some other cause. We conceive the principal cause of failure is the roots not being fixed in the ground, and in the act of drawing nourishment. If, however, it shall be found to be a means of producing more healthy Trees, it is worth trying, as one healthy tree is better than ten diseased ones; and, in raising new Trees from the seed it is 15 or 16 yrs — before their quality can be known, and then we have not perhaps one in a thousand worth preserving: But why not graft upon the trees of young Seedling Plants, which have their roots fixed in the ground and in the act of drawing nourishment? I had none of these to make the experiment on, but intend to try it as soon as I possibly can; and I see no reason why the variety may not be preserved to the end of time as well as that of animals.

22d Augt 1820 —

Put in 2 buds of Braddicks Autumn

Stocks

ds of

2 lower

that were

1

the

× has ni

× te plum

× ches Vine

✓ a Peach

House

and

2 on the nectarine by the field

gate called the Flat Peach from

China — see next side

Spc —
1 Red Hambro
2 White Sweatwater
3. White Muscadine
4. Third seedling Sort
5. Common seedling
6 Malvasee Negro
7 Greenley Frontinac
8 Black Constantia
9 Seedling or Black Cluster

Taste them as the numbers recur beginning with No 1 — 2nd Sept 1819

a considerable number have done well, it shews at least that it is not contrary to the laws of nature, the failure therefore must be owing to some other cause. We conceive the principal cause of failure is the roots not being fixed in the ground, and in the act of drawing nourishment. If, however, it shall be found to be a means of producing more healthy Trees, it is worth trying, as one healthy tree is better than ten diseased ones; and, in raising new Trees from the seed it is 15 or 16 yrs — before their quality can be known, and then we have not perhaps one in a thousand worth preserving: But why not graft upon the trees of young Seedling Plants, which have their roots fixed in the ground and in the act of drawing nourishment? I had none of these to make the experiment on, but intend to try it as soon as I possibly can; and I see no reason why the variety may not be preserved to the end of time as well as that of animals.

22d Augt 1820 —

Put in 2 buds of Braddicks Autumn Crepanne in the two upper Pear Stocks near the old Codling & 2 buds of the Double Crepanne on the 2 lower Pear Stocks in the Roots that were budded with Pigeons Pears

also

2 Buds of the apple called the Cumberland spice on 2 Stocks in the old Nursery —

also

3 Buds of the Golden drop plum on the peach near Mrs Brocks Vine

2 buds of Braddicks China Peach on the Roblase in the Hothouse

and

2 on the Nectarine by the field gate called the Flat Peach from China — see next side

No —
1 Red Hambro
2 White Sweetwater
3. White Muscadine
4. Thick seedling Gfs
5. Common seedling
6 Malvasee Negro
7 Grizley Frontinac
8 Black Constantia
9 Seedling on Black wall

Taste these as the numbers run beginning with No 1 — 2nd Nov 1819

Not in 21 March 1820

Vide the Numbers on the Bottle

The following numbers were the best to my taste

2 – White Sweet water X taken
3 – White Muscadine
X 6 Malvasee Negro, otherwise Malvoisie niger X taken
X 7 Grizley Frontiniac
X 8 Black Constantia
X 9 Seedling on Back wall

N B Those marked with a X are the best

a considerable number have done well, it shews at le
that it is not contrary to the laws of nature, the fai
therefore must be owing to some other cause. We conce
the principal cause of failure is the roots not being
fixed in the ground, and in the act of drawing nourish=
ment. If, however, it shall be found to be a means
of producing more healthy Trees, it is worth trying, as
one healthy tree is better than ten diseased ones; and,
in raising new Trees from the seed it is 15 or 16 yrs —
before their quality can be known, and then we
have not perhaps one in a thousand worth preserving:
But why not graft upon the trees of young Seedling
Plants, which have their roots fixed in the ground
and in the act of drawing nourishment? I had
none of these to make the experiment on, but
intend to try it as soon as I possibly can; and I
see no reason why the variety may not be pre=
served to the end of time as well as that of animals.

22d Augt 1820 —

of Braddicks Autumn
two upper Pear Stocks
ing & 2 buds of
, on the 2 lower
Roots that were

3
Cun
the

8
o
2
or

4

+ Vine
× Peach
× ac
×
- held
from
ide T

Put in by Walter 14 Augt. 1820
near the dance
very shrivelled

No 14 Spring Grove Peach

5 Newington Nect

4 Reine Claud Violet Peach

13 Shirtas Violet Native Peach

NB only one taken which
turns out to be No 4
Reine Claud Violet Plum &
not Peach —

Braddicks Pears on the Chaumontelle
Row Beginning No 1 from the corner
by the Door into the Spring Grd labelled
this day 22 Augt. 1820

No. 1 Callio Rose

2 Vert dan Pomme

3 Grand Royal du Constantinople

4 Grand Bretagn Doze 1st

5 Dillan
6 Beurre Spence

7 Grand Bretagn Doze 2d

8 Mary Christian

9 Beurre Roi

10 ~~St Germain~~ Musk Rupselet

11 Henri de Brederode

12 American Bergamot

13 Blank

14 American Aurat

15 Broccs Bergamot

16 St. Germain — to be completed

Augt 1820 On the Stock of the Beurè on the Nº. West side of the Wall in the Lower Garden

Crawford Pear.

Boyle farm Pear.

Grand Bretagne Rouge.

Beure Nelis ripe in Oct.

Grand Bretagne Verdater.

Got Luc de Cambreon. (Got-Luc de Cambreon)

a Beurè Dardenson

Lampmans No 5 ~~Lankaye~~ Lampeny or Lankeny said to exceed all other Pears. N.B. The proper name is Lampmans

Nelis Dyer Seedling pears entred above ~~Grand Bretagne Rouge~~

all taken but the Beurè Dardenson or Dardampson

Almonds from N.S to be planted in pots for raising Stocks for Peaches. To be planted the beginning of Feb.y

N.B. crack the shell with an Hammer before planted, but take care not to injure the Kernel—

Memo—crack Peach Nectarine or Apricot Stones before planting them in the same manner.

Apricots. (Copy) John Sudlow Esqr. of Thames Ditton, exhibited at the Meetings in August, Specimens from a Seedling Moore Park Apricot. They were large and so like the fruit of the parent as scarcely to be distinguished from it, either in appearance or flavour. It may, however, be considered an acquisition; having been raised here, it is probable that it will be hardier, and better adapted to our climate than its parent, which is originally French; being the same variety which is known in France as the Apricot Peche.

(Copy) John Sudlow. Esqr. Sent from his Garden, at Thames Ditton, Specimens of the Fall Pippin the produce of a graft obtained from America It is small; being about two inches in diameter each way: eye large in a wide shallow cavity, surrounded by regular folds or plaits: stalk long, inserted in an even cavity of moderate depth: skin yellow, partially tinged with green, which is more visible round the stalk and eye. The whole sprinkled with minute brown spots. Flesh, inclining to yellow, crisp, very juicy, with a rich pleasant acidity; being ripe in November. It is not the Fall Pippin described in Cox's Work on American Fruits: that is the kind of which grafts were distributed to the Society in March 1819, which were sent to England by Mr. Lelbett. The apple was noticed leaving, however, but some

time known here by that appellation which seems to be applied by the Americans to several ~~which~~ Kah. ripen in the autumnal season, will best be distinguished if called Sudlam's Fall Pippin.

Spring 1821. raised from seed

Feby 12th 1821. Names of Strawberries which ripened in the season of 1820.

No. 1. Rastock ——— two Plants come up
- 2. York River ——— two Plants come up
- 3. Wilmots' prolific Hautboy — 2 d°. d°.
- 4. Wilmots' late Scarlet
- 5. Wilmots' Cockscomb
- 6. Wilmots' Pine —— one plant come up
- 7. Hudson's Bay ——— seven plants up
- 8. Scarlet Pine — two d°. d°
- 9. Black Pine see where they are entered again 3 Pages since

Seeds of Mr. Urquharts Cape Grape of the Season 1820. sowed the 14th Sept. 1820.

Spring 1821.

No 1 large Yellow Newtown Pippin from Philadelphia Grafts put in } the 18 March 1821

2 Hunts Fine Green New Town Pippin from Burlington in New Jersey Grafts put in March 18th 1821 Seeds of y. fruit put in Jan 1821

3 New Apple called the Wellington exhibited at Meeting of H.S 6 Feb 1821 by Mr Knevett, a very showy Apple — put in the 18 March 1821

No 1 & 2 put in again 26th March 1821 with No 101. Cox's List the Sivaan Apple all on the Golden Pippin next to Cobbett's Grafts all taken

Vines put in in Front of the New Hothouse

No 1 near Step Miracan grape
1 next Do Black Britannia 1820 } put 7 July 1821 from Bradwick

2 — No 101 Cox's list Sivaan apple — a fine high flavord table fruit

3 — Royal

4 — Black Antigua

5 — 73 Hunts fine green Newtown pippin all these grafts from North America

6 — Black Prince

7 — Chesnut Grove Vine —

No 72 Cox's List A large Yello: Newtown pippin — March 1821

No 1 put in the 7 July 1821 out of Pots

Spring 1821.

No 1 large Yellow Newtown Pippin from Philadelphia Grafts put in } the 10 March 1821

2 Hunts Fine Green New Town Pippin from Burlington in New Jersey Grafts put in March 18th 1821 Seeds of y. fruit put in Jan 1821

3 New Apple called the Wellington exhibited at Meeting of H S 6 Feb 1821 by Mr Knocott, a very showy Apple — put in the 18 March 1821 put in again 26th March 1821 with No 101. Cox's List the Swaar Apple all on the Golden Apple next to Cobbett's Graft all taken

Vines put in in Front of the New Hothouse

No 1 near y Step Miracan grape
1 next Do Black Britannia 1020 } put 7 July 1821 from Braddick

2 — Muscat of Alexandria

3 — Royal Muscadine

4 — Black Antigua

5 — St Peter

6 — Black Prince

7 — Chesnut Grove Vine —

All but No 1 planted 24 March 1821

No 1 put in the 7 July 1821 one of Pots pots

№ 101 Cox's List
Jewair apple – a fine
high flavord table fruit

73, Hunts fine Green
Newtown pip.ⁿ –
all these grafts from North America

№ 72 Cox's List
Large Yello: Newtown
pip.ⁿ —

My own Nonsuch 6 Grafts

White Calville 4 Grafts

Int in 26 March 1821.

also before the above date

From A K

Golden Gage — Taken in the lower side Garden near the Old Pear tree

Blue Gage — missed

~~White Padrigan~~

New Orleans. — taken in the new Nursery

Int in 23 March 1821.

= Lonicera flava a Carolina Honeysuckle — pot 16 May 21

16 May 1821—

The following Grape Vine Cuttings received from Mr Braddick & cuttings of one eye therefrom put into pots with a number attached to each pot, corresponding with the following names,

No 1	Muscatel Blanco.
2	Forrestera.
3	Muscatel morado.
4	Pedro Ximenes.
5	Vidueña negra.
~~6~~	~~Malvoasia morada~~
6	Muscatel negra.
7	Vica negra.
8	Maluasia Morada.
9	~~Vidon~~ Vidueña Blanco.

Sent from the Canary Islands to N.S. and received of Braddick 15 May 1821.

20 Sp.

Vide the opposite prior page.

P

My own Nonsuch 6 Grafts

White Calville 4 Grafts

put in 26 March 1821.

also before the above date

my Arabian apple

and

Tall apple

P Paeonia montan ~~Cotton~~ or

Chinese tree Paeonia — Cutting

put into a

pot 16 May 21

= Lonicera flava a Carolina

g Honeysuckle —

16 May 1821 —

The following Grape Vine Cuttings received from

Mr Braddick & cuttings of one eye therefrom

put into pots with a number attached to each

pot, corresponding with the following names,

N° 1	Muſcatel Blanco.
2	Forrestera.
3	Muscatel morado.
4	Pedro Ximenes.
5	Viduena negra.
~~6~~	~~Malvasia morada~~
6	Muscatel negra.
7	Vlea negra.
8	Malvasia Morada.
9	~~Viden~~ Viduena Blanco.

Sent from the Canary Islands to

N.S. and received of Braddick 15 May

1821.

20 g.

Vide the opposite page.

P

Copy

Bury Hill 12 March 1821.

Hon^{d} Sir

Mr Barclay being at present in Bath he desires me to inform you that he received yr kind present of apple grafts and Goosberys, wch which he is much pleased, and has forwarded them to me with Instructions to take particular care of them — he desires me to send you

1 tree of Devon Buckland

Devon Lilly

New Nonpareil

Aromatic Pippin

which I hope you will receive safe

I am hon^{d} Sir

Your most obld

hble Servt

David Cameron

J Ludlow Esq^{r}

Thames Ditton

all put in in the fruit Garden —

Bury Hill 12 March 1821

Hon^{d} Sir

Mr Barclay being at present in Bath, he desires me to inform you that he received your kind present of Apple grafts & Gooseberrys with which he is very much pleased and has forwarded them to me with instructions to take particular care of them — he desires me to send you 1 tree of Devon Buckland, Devon Lilly, New Nonpareil & Aromatic Pippin which I hope will arrive safe

I am Hon^{d} Sir your Most Ob^{t}.

Humble Serv^{t} David Cameron

1821

ata

021 just
Balloon Pear
ges the Beehive
Colman &
d New Pear
es — said
good —

Hon[D] Sir

M

he desires

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11

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I Ludlow E

Shan

Garden

1021 just

Balloon Pear

near the Beehive

Colonia

d New Pear

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y good —

Copy

Bury Hill 12 March 1821.

Hon^d Sir

M^r Barclay being at present in Bath he desires me to inform you that he received y^r kind present of apple grafts and Gooseberys, w^ch which he is much pleased, and has forwarded them to me with Instructions to take particular care of them — he desires me to send you

1 Tree of Devon Buckland
Devon Lilly
New Nonpareil
Aromatic Pippin

which I hope you will receive safe

I am hon^d Sir
Your most obed^t
hble Serv^t
David Cameron

J. Ludlow Esq^r
Thames Ditton

all put in in the field Garden —

J. Ludlow Esq^r
Thames Ditton

From M^r Heming 6 May 1821

Antholiza
Ixia Crocata crocata
Nidea Simplex

13 Grafts of Pears received in 1819

26 March 1821 put in on the Old Balloon Pear near the Beehive from the Count Coloma & M^r Stoffels called New Pears but without names — said by them to be very good —

No

1 — Fine Yel
From

2 Hunts Le
Pip
in

3 — New Appl
explic
6th Se

10th July 1821

Duc de Tellon
a very fine
Nectarine
from the
garden of
Doctor Hill
Southampton
20th Aug
1821

ock
ar the
ok and is
21

Lankmans said
to equal all
other Pears

Veils Dyer
Sadling
Pear

Grand Bretagne
Rouge

Glou Morceaux

Grand Britain
Verdaton spoiled
by Walters

No

1 Fine Yellow Newtown pippin from Philadelphia

2 Hunts fine green Newtown pippin from Burlington in New Jersey

3 New Apple called the Wellington exhibited at meeting 26. I. 6th July 1821 by W. Kenrick

very showy apple

10th July 1821

Yellow
line
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n of
Hill
hampton
Aug
1821

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Yellow
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1821

Lankmans said
to equal all
other Pears

Veals Dyer
Seedling
Pear

Grand Butagne
Rouge

Glou. Morceaux

Grand Bretan
Verdater spotted
by Walters

Strawberry Seeds saved in 1820 from fruit from the H.S society and sown by me in Feb 1821 — in 9 Pots.

No 1 — Rostock — two plants came up

2 — York River two plants came up

3 — Wilmots prolific hautboy 2 d° d°

4 — Wilmots late Scarlet

5 — Wilmots cockscomb

6 — ~~Hudsons Bay~~ Wilmots pine — one plant came up

7 — Hudsons Bay 7 plants came up

8 — Scarlet pine 2 d° d°

9 — Black pine —

Memorandum — M^r Palmer is to have some plants of N° 1 the Rostock.

Duc de Teillon a very fine Nectarine from the garden of Doctor Hill — Southampton 20th Aug^t 1821

— Pot fuck de Lambreon
— Beare d'anderson 1821
— Lenkmans said to equal all other Pears

Neils D'yver Sadling Pear

Grand Bretagne Rouge

Glou Morceaux

Grand Bretam Verdator spoiled by Walters

No 1 Fine Yel
from
2 Hants Fa
Disp
in

3 New Appl
expla
6th S

10th July 1821

Duc de Tellon
a very fine
Nectarine
from the
garden of
Doctor Hill
Southampton
20th Augt
1821

Boyle farm Pear
Crawford
Beure Neile ripe
in Oct
Grand Britagne ver-
dator
Jot Luck de sambrecq
Beare Bardenpa

Lankmans said
to equal all
other Pears

Neils Dyer
Seedling
Pear

Grand Britagne
Rouge

Glou Morceaux

Grand Britain
Verdator sported
by Walters

tarene
Lampton
n a Stock
ear the
ok and is
21

No

1— Fine Yel
From

2 Hunts fav
Bisp
in

3— New Nect
expli
with J
Hort

10th July 1821

Sunday 2 o'clk

My dear

My

[illegible] Gardeners for the
[illegible] been honored during
[illegible] and his

Duke de Tellon. a very fine Nectarene
from the Garden of Dr. Hill of Southampton
put in on a wild peach stock from a stock
sely shown in the fruiter Nursery near the
Pear Rus de March, and took and is
a very fine Plant. 26 Augt 1821

Memorandum

My early peas the last year (1821) were not of a good sort of early peas, nor were they the year before — this year they succeeded well blossomed early, but were in pod 3 or 4 weeks before the pods began to fill, Mr Garnett gathered a full month before me — the Pods of these were large & fine but tardy — the true early pea is short podded & fills soon after podding — To get a better sort next year — I complained of last year but Watters either did not attend to it or forgot it — He says the present crop ~~is an early~~ is a French pea, but I think it is Knights pea, the seed of wch I purchased at Masons in Fleet Street. The Peas were in pod so early as the middle of March & we gathered the first time in on Sunday the 3 June — Mr Garnett gathered 3 weeks before —

1822

Copy note from Dr Forbes to Mr Young

Argyll Street Aug.t 20th 1821

My dear Sir

I have the pleasure of sending some seeds which I bought from Vienna on purpose for you, of a species of Kale indigenous to the Netherlands, which throws out from its stalks small shoots about the size of a walnut resembling very small cabbages, — called Brussels Sprouts.

It forms one of the most elegant as well as excellent vegetables for the table I ever saw — I am sorry however to say, the season is too far advanced to have them this year; the month of May is, I believe the usual time for sowing them Chas F Forbes

received some of the seeds from Mrs Young 24 March 1822

I have lately experienced that there is great want of Judicial Information among the Nursery men for out of six Peach and Nectarine Trees that I recently purchased not one proved Booth to my Mind - Gentlemen who depend entirely on them may I really believe depend on getting Trees that will produce nothing but endless Trouble and continual Disappointments.

We shall gladly hear by the return of the Bearer that the mild weather has produced a material Change in Mrs Sudlow's health and that she is at present free from Indisposition. Mrs Shell & my Sisters beg to unite with me in kind Remembrance to her and to Miss Wade - I am my Dear Sir with many thanks for your obliging Gifts - Yours truly sincerely

Chas Lowe Jun

Tasted 1 December 1922

New Pears -

1 Surpass D'Orange - tolerable rather sleepy when tasted

2 Duc d'Arenberg very juicy & fine heat flavour an excellent Pear

3 Dillon, not in very good order/ a fair trial -

4 Surpass - Colmart excellent pear -

Holstein House
4th 13th March 1821

My dear Sir

I have taken the liberty to send for your very kind present will Offerings of choice Apple Plants which may safely be committed to the Bearer.

He will deliver either to you or to your Gardener some Cuttings of excellent Jonnets Apples properly labelled I can recommend most particularly the Lucrative or Jack Apple Grafts which are taken from a Tree in my Brother Gardens the Fruit of which I have frequently tasted and think it greatly excells in flavor the same kind of Fruit I have tasted at the Society

1822

tolerable rather sleepy when tasted

very juicy & fine heat flavour

Pear

der[illegible] a fair bid –

excellent pear –

Tasted 1 December 1822

New Pears –

1 Surpass D'Orange – tolerable rather sleepy when tasted

2 Duc d'Stemberg very juicey & fine heat flavour an excellent Pear

3 Bellon, not in very good order/ or a fair trial –

4 Surpass – Colmart excellent pear –

I have lately experienced that there is great merit in the Russey pears among the Rarer sorts that I received from Mr Knight. Some of them I have not seen particular mentioned in any Book that I have met with. Questions who expound obscurely on them Rooty to my Mind. Questions on Botany I read them will prove unintelligible to me. Disappointment: but enough. Hereafter we shall endeavour to be more explicit in our Botanical Descriptions of the Pears that we may receive. Perhaps it is not possible to write with precision on the Botany of Pears. Mr Knight's Pomological Papers in the Horticultural Transactions are the best that I am acquainted with. Pomological pursuits require much time & attention. Mr Knight has time & attention to bestow on them. I am my Dear Sir with many thanks for your obliging communication Yours Truly Thomas Andrew Knight

Thomas Andrew Knight Esq.

1823.

~~24 Sept~~ 1823

No number – a new apple of cutting, this fruit is stated by the comitte to be of the first rate & is ordered for publishing – tree from which this fruit & cutting is taken was sent from Grauenstein by Mr. John Vanen Big

1– A extraordinary fine apple exhibited 18 Sept. 1823 by Mr. Knight – Highbury no name

Pears put in Aug.t 1823 in the Old tree S W corner of the lower Garden

No 1. Hepworth Pear.

2. Braddicks Field Standard, 5 May 1823.

3. Doyenne Gris.

4. Bonne Mallinoise.

5. Chapmans Pear from Wickham. supposed to be surpass Colmart

6. Deciffle.

7. Youngs large Crassanne.

8. Glou Morceaup.

9 Drummonds Pear.

10 Capraumont

1823.

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1824.

Seeds sown in the Garden
in March
From the U. S.

White Carrot —

New short orange Carrot

Lanzarotte Onion Seed

Imc red Beet — put in opposite the Ears coming over the Wall by the Drying Gro.ds Door.

Small white early Raddish from Holland

Golden Beet

Wellington Marrow pea

Kent marrow pea

Red Blossom Bean

N.C.T.

Book
1517